# THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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## THE WEEK.

### MONDAY, 11TH DECEMBER.

WE LEARN from the English newspapers brought in by the last mail that the Emperor of Russia has issued an order for the mobilization of a portion of the Russian Army, to be formed into six corps, with the Grand Duke Nicholas as Commander-in-Chief. At the same time a circular was published from Prince Gortschakoff, explaining that the measure was no indication of an abandonment of the Emperor's efforts for peace, but was rendered necessary by the continued misgovernment of the Christian provinces of Turkey, which he is firmly determined shall cease. General Tchernayeff has been forbidden to return to Russia at present.

THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT has suggested several reasons for its objections to the holding of a Conference in Constantinople without a previous understanding of the subjects to be discussed. It is understood that the British Government has replied to these objections, and that the Porte will not persist in them. In the meantime military preparations are being actively carried on in Turkey, and a camp of 120,000 men has been formed at Erzeroum, in Asia Minor. The ironclad fleet under Hobart Pasha is about to be divided into squadrons to cruise in the Black Sea and the Mediterranean.

PUBLIC FEELING in Hungary is strongly excited against the Russians. Count Andrassy is ill.

THE GERMAN NEWSPAPERS, especially the Liberal portion of the press, regard the action of Russia with suspicion, but support the view of the Government, that unless German interests are directly assailed there is no necessity for interference on its part.

THE MUSCOW COURT has sentenced Dr. Strousberg to expulsion from Russia, and three of his co-defendants to banishment to Siberia; a fourth, Schumacher being sentenced to a month's imprisonment.

A VIOLENT storm burst over Lisbon on the 13th ultimo, causing great damage to the railways and shipping.

IF THE QUEEN is not above the law much less the Queen's son-in-law. We read that on an objection being taken to the right of the Marquis of Lorne to remain on the register for a house in Grosvenor-crescent, the revising barrister had to declare the right to vote *nil*, and the Marquis was struck off the list.

### TUESDAY, 12TH DECEMBER.

THAT clever sledge-hammer writer of fiction, Mr. Lawrence, has passed away. He was well known for his "Guy Livingstone," and other stories of a school which was very popular amongst lady lovers of muscularity some years ago.

A TELEGRAM from Rome says that the Harveian Society is about to erect a monument to Cesalpino, for having discovered the circulation of the blood. By the way, it would be a far greater boon to poor humanity if some one would discover the circulation of the coin, for it sticks very fast sometimes.

A PAPER on the subject of depreciation of silver was read by Mr. R. Giffen, head of the Statistical Department of the Board of Trade, in the Economy and Trade Section of the Social Science Congress, which was presided over by Mr. G. Shaw Lefevre, M. P. Mr. Giffen attributed the depreciation to the demonetisation of silver by Germany, the restriction of silver coinage by the Latin convention, the increased supply from the American mines, and the diminished absorbing power of India to England. The most important effects of the depreciation were that in countries having a silver standard there would be, sooner or later, a general rise of prices On the other side, creditors would have less to receive, though debtors would have less to pay than was contracted for, and thus many individuals would lose. The wages-receiving classes would also suffer at first by a real fall in wages, and the annuitant classes generally would be straitened. The writer, however, suggests no remedial measures.

THERE IS A Strangers' Home in London. It was established just twenty years ago "to assist," as the Prince Consort remarked at the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone, "and protect as far as lies in our power from the dangers and temptations to which their helplessness and ignorance expose them the natives of remote regions who are brought to our shores." At a cost of £15,000, a large and commodious building was erected and comfortably fitted up for the accomodation of natives of India, Arabia, Africa, China, the Straits of Malacca, the Mozambique, and the Islands of the South Pacific. From the time of its opening in June, 1857, to the end of May, 1876, the establishment had received 6,232 inmates. The great majority of those who have found accomodation at the Home have paid for it. There is an English and an Asiatic mess provided, and for the latter the terms are ten shillings a week. This charge includes three meals daily, sleeping accomodation, medical attendance, washing, and, in fact, all necessary expenses except clothes, which may also be supplied if required.

CURIOSITIES OF THE POST OFFICE. According to the English Postmaster-General's report for 1875, the following articles were discovered passing through the post during the twelve month; silkworms and gentles, flowers, fruit, and vegetables, various kinds of game, wearing apparel, models of metal fittings and toys, leeches snails, eggs, six white mice, a sparrow, two snakes, a crayfish, and a dog.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN COMMERCIAL ADVERTIZER gives the following list of domestic remedies:

"Whitlows.—Whitlows are swelling in the last joint of the finger or thumb, which are usually followed by the formation of matter. They are sometimes constitutional, and at others arise from irritation around the root of the nail, caused by a splinter, prick of a needle, or even a hang nail, or crack of the skin. When matter has been formed, and has not a free opening, the pain becomes very great; but if taken in time, and before matter is formed, the following lotion applied cold will generally dispurse them:

| | |
|---|---|
| Goulard Extract (strong) ..... | 2½ Drachms. |
| Glycerine ..... | 6½ " |
| Rose Water ..... | 3½ oz. |
| Distilled Cherry Laurel Water ..... | 5 Drachms. |
| Tincture of Arnica ..... | 1 " |

It is sufficient to repeatedly dip the finger effected into the lotion for one hour, according to Dr. Pavesi, to destroy the whitlow."

Fainting.—When a person faints from any violent mental emotion, fatigue, or loss of blood, he should be immediately laid flat on his back. Cold water may be dashed on the face, and some stimulant or smelling salts applied to the nose. As fainting depends on a partial cessation of the action of the heart, it is desirable to loosen the dress around the throat and chest; and it is very important that the fresh air should have free access to the person affected."

"Hysterics.—Hysterical laughing or crying is mental affection, which is peculiarly liable to spread amongst girls and young women. It may in almost all cases be overcome by a strong mental effort, but is generally increased by any expression of sympathy. The most effectual mode of cure consists in dipping a towel in cold water so as thoroughly to wet it, and striking smartly with one end of it the upper part of the chest."

"Turpentine Fomentation.—In many cases of internal inflammation and severe rheumatic pains, the application of a turpentine fomentation is often of very great benefit. It is most conveniently applied by wringing a piece of flannel out of very hot water, sprinkling some spirits of turpentine on it, and at once applying it to the affected part, closely covering it over with dry flannel, or saturate a piece of brown paper or linen rag in spirits of turpentine, lay it on the effected part, and wring out a folded piece of flannel in very hot water, and place it over the rag, renewing it as often as it gets cool, Its action is more rapid and energetic than that of a mustard poultice. It should be kept on as long as it be borne."

"Water Dressing.—The benefit of poultices may often be obtained without their inconvenience by the use of water dressing. This is simply a piece of lint or soft rag dipped in cold water, applied to the affected part, and closely covered with a piece of oiled silk or guttapercha tissue, to prevent its drying. This application keeps the diseased part moist, is lighter, more cleanly and more readily changed than a poultice."

"Lotion.—Lotions are generally employed to relieve an inflamed part by the cold produced by evaporation. It is evident, therefore, that closely covering up a part to which they are applied, must prevent any beneficial action. A lotion should be employed by moistening a piece of lint, or linen, placing it loosely on the part, and wetting it as often as it becomes dry. Cold water forms a very good application of this kind."

"Spirit Lotion.—Spirit from its higher volatility, produces a greater degree of cold than water; therefore a mixture made by adding a wineglass of brandy, or other good spirit, to a pint of cold water is often employed. Spirit of Wine is preferable, as it is destitute of the peculiar odour of brandy, whisky, &c."

"Vinegar Lotions.—Vinegar, being more volatile than water, is often added to cold lotions, in the proportion of one-fourth of vinegar to three-fourths of water."

Leeches.—The application of leeches, when ordered by the medical adviser, being generally left to unprofessional persons, it is desirable to give some directions for their employment Healthy leeches, which are alone of any value, are readily distinguished by their power of contracting into a ball when slightly clenched in the hand. The part to which they are to be applied should be washed with warm water, and the leech being placed in a wineglass, or allowed to remain in the chipbox in which they are usually forwarded, should be applied by inverting the box over the place. After they have dropped off, the flow of blood may be encouraged, if required, by the application of a bread-and-water poultice, or by bathing with warm water."

### WEDNESDAY, 13TH DECEMBER.

A CURIOUS little volume has lately appeared, giving the history of fans, among all nations and at all periods. The author, M. Blondell, who has been able to examine many rare collections, states, that it came from the East, where it is always accompanied by a fly flap and parasol. Fans of feathers, recently in fashion, date from the seventh century. They were first used in China, where the Emperor Kao Tsong, having heard the cry of the pheasant, supposed to be an auspicious sign ordered a fan to be made shaped like the tail of that bird.

THE LONDON CORRESPONDENT of the *Bombay Gazette*, in his last letter writes as follows: "The Prince of Wales has, I hear, indignantly refused to take the title of Prince Imperial on New Years' Day next."

THE OTHER DAY Mdlle Fiorelli, *prima donna* of the Calcutta Opera, fell out with M. Duvivier during rehearsal. The lady alleges that she was compelled to "slap the face" of Monsieur, as he had been rude enough to vilify her character, and that in return he marred her beauty by giving her two black eyes. A police summons has been granted against M. Duvivier.

ONE OF THE *Raeeses* of Dehra writes to the *Indian Public Opinion* that on the second of December Russian troops, under the command of General *Koul* (should this be Kuhn?), arrived in Bukhara. It is said that they are intended to guard the cantonments which, in accordance with the orders of the Emperor of Russia, have been erected upon the frontier bank of the Oxus.

THE INDIAN PUBLIC OPINION has the following:

"The *Hindoo Patriot* still continues to freshen up the Public Works Department and is severe on the cost and extravagance displayed therein, and though one cannot acquiesce in all its conclusions, most of what it adduces is sensible and accurate, and said in a manner which must command the attention of all thoughtful and prudent men who are interested in the Government and the country."

THE FOLLOWING notification has been issued in this morning's *Calcutta Gazette*:

*The 12th December* 1876.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to notify that, upon condition that arrangements are made for the transaction of all urgent business, all public offices under the Government of Bengal shall be closed for public business from Monday, the 25th day of December 1876, to Thursday, the 4th day of January 1877, both days inclusive on account of the Christmas Holidays, New Year's Day, and in honor of the assumption by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of the title of Empress of India.

This notification does not extend to the Custom House or to the Stamp Office, which will continue to be open for the transaction of ordinary business as usual, except upon the regular Gazetted Christmas Holidays and New Year's Day.

MR. CURSHETJEE FURDONJEE PARAKH has been appointed the Sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year. The *Bombay Gazette* gives the following account of this gentleman:

"For nearly the quarter of a century prior to the share mania crisis, his name was prominently associated, next perhaps to that of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, as a leading native citizen, with almost every object of public utility, beneficence, and charity. He engaged very largely in trade with China and England, and during the American War he gained such vast wealth as placed him in first rank among native merchants. He was a constant and confidential adviser and personal friend of the first Parsee Baronet; and the happy relationship then established between his and the Jamsetjee family has subsisted to this day to the advantage of both. During his tour in Damann and through Gujerat with the late Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, and at other times, Mr. Cursetjee's gifts for the public good could not have fallen short of several lakhs of rupees. He suffered the most during the crisis, and since then he has led a quiet and retired life."

### THURSDAY, 14TH DECEMBER.

A RUMOUR is current in the Berars that the restoration of those districts to the Nizam has been settled and determined upon. The only points which await decision are whether the restoration will be made at once or some years hence. The *on dit* goes further to hint that the event will be consummated on the Nizam's coming of age.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that the Rungpore Zillah School, which will from the 1st proximo be converted into a High School, is much indebted to the liberal contributions and public-spirited exertions of Babu Mohimarunjon Roy Chowdry, zemindar of Kakina in Rungpore. He has himself contributed

rupees 3000 to the school-building fund and raised from others a subscription to the amount of rupees 14,000

OUR KRISHNAGHUR correspondent says that the RanaghatSub-Divisional Head-Clerk's case has broken down, and that he has been discharged at the Sessions Some people think that there was scarcely any good ground for prosecution.

THE PEOPLE OF GHATAL and its neighbourhood, who suffered so severely from the recent flood, have had ample relief offered to them by local contributions, which were headed by Messrs. Watson and Co. The last named firm has served the people in other ways than merely offering pecuniary help. Their manager Mr. Money is earning golden opinions by his benevolent exertions. He has taken upon himself to distribute the collections.

A MOST IMPORTANT social personage in Bengal has passed away. The venerable Punchanan Vat, the prince of Bengal heralds, is dead. He was about 90 years old. The times are sadly changed and we do not hope to see his like again. He knew the pedigree and genealogy of most of the distinguished families in Bengal and of many middle-class families who, perhaps better than the surviving members of the families themselves. His power of giving extempore laudatory verses was marvellous. His tongue was a terror to many. His death will give some relief to parvenu and mushroom families, which give airs to themselves in native society on the score of descent and lineage. We hear that he has made handsome bequests for charitable purposes.

THE INDIAN PUBLIC OPINION says :

"It is unwise to seek out a sentimental and imaginary want of more Bishops, thus aggravate the evil, against which the country has already raised no doubtful cry. The fewer Bishops, the better for both India and the Church in India."

We say *ditto*.

AT the Middlesex sessions a prisoner was sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment for attempting to steal a purse. He exclaimed —"it ought to be only 2 years for an attempt." He was taken away but shortly brought back and sentenced to 2 years. The prisoner's knowledge of law was evidently superior to that of the judge.

IT IS stated that a native gentleman has been appointed as a commissioned officer in the Indian army on a salary of Rs 500 a month. If this is true, the appointment should be notified in the *Gazette*.

FRIDAY, 15TH DECEMBER.

THE FREAKS of jurymen are sometimes inexplicable. It is stated that Mrs. House, well known in America as the wife of the famous "Divorce Lawyer," who lately killed her husband by shooting him with a pistol, has been found "Not Guilty" of a charge of murder by a sympathising jury. When, after five hours and half's deliberation, it was announced that the jury had agreed on their verdict, Irene (Mrs. House) and her father came into Court, and sat down opposite the reporters, at every one of whom she looked with slow deliberation. The old Chief Justice took his seat behind the bench, and "again the lovely azure eyes of the fair prisoner were elevated to his in a very sympathizing way." Then the jury trooped in and "her eyes scanned every man of them, hardly missing a line or furrow in their twelve faces." The father trembled a little, but Mrs. House showed no signs of apprehension." She knew by some mysterious means only known to that wonderful piece of mechanism, her female heart, that she was acquitted," and when the Clerk of the Court, in answer to her inquiry as to what the chances were, replied that they were "favorable," she said in a dulcet whisper, "I knew it; God told me so." When the verdict of "Not Guilty" was announced the applause in Court was deafening, every person present simultaneously stamping the floor with his feet. Mrs. House and her father at once advanced to the jurymen, and shook hands with each of them, with the exception of one, who seemed to avoid the touch of the lady's hand with unaccountable timidity. Mrs. House warmly thanked them for their verdict. "She smiled, her father smiled, jurymen bowed and joy and happiness took possession of all. The victorious Irene then took her father's arm, and started for their home to receive the congratulations of relatives and friends. Their progress was a continued triumph. Such a scene, it is stated, has rarely been witnessed, and can only be accounted for by the fact that "seldom has a more beautiful innocent-looking woman been charged with murder" than the fair Irene, who is said to have already received an offer of marriage from her late husband's brother. America is ahead of other civilized nations.

THE DEATH of the Duchess d'Aosta, says a Paris correspondent, has closed a life which almost seems in the strangeness of some of its details, to justify the fatalistic views of existence so common among certain people. The deceased lady, *nee* Princess de la Cisterna belonged to the family of the Pozzo-della Cisterna (Well of the Cistern), which is one of the most ancient and illustrious of Italy, and counts a vast number of important alliances by marriage, among others with the family of the De Merodes, the well-known defenders of the Papal Power. On her marriage with the second son of Victor Emmanuel she brought him a dowry of £800,000. This marriage was accompanied by various incidents which in the eyes of the superstitious constituted so many evil omens. Two days before the wedding one of the Ladies of the future Queen hung herself. On the day of the marriage after the grand dinner given in honour of the event, the Count de Castiglione, (husband of the bewitching syren so renowned under the late Empire,) who was one of the mounted escort in attendance on the bridal party, fell from his horse and was killed on the spot. When Signor Zorilla came to Italy to offer the Crown of Spain to Prince Amadeo, Princess urged him strongly to accept the risky gift. When at her husband's side she set foot on the shore of Spain, the first thing learned by the royal couple was the assassination of General Prim. The Duchess d'Aosta, just before the birth of her last child, was beside her husband when the atrempt was made to assassinate them both near the Puerta del Sol of Madrid. The unfortunate princess was so horribly frightened by this murderous attempt that she urged her husband to abdicate, and a week only after her confinement, and being exceedingly ill, she insisted on setting out without farther delay for Italy. It was this long and fatiguing journey performed at so unpropitious a time and in the depth of winter that brought on the malady to which she has just succumbed.

APROPOS of the death of Cardinal Antonelli, says the above writer, much stress has been laid on the fact that he was born of very humble parentage, his family being not only poor but addicted to brigandage. But a large proportion of the men who have attained to eminence have risen from a level as low as his, although, perhaps, not having to surmount the drawback of brigandage. Demosthenes was the son of a blacksmith; Virgil, of a baker; Horace, of a freedman; Theophrastes, of a salesman; Amyot of a currier; La Moth, of a hatter; Jean B. Rousseau, of a shoemaker; Moliere, of an upholsterer; Quinant, of a working baker; Flechier, of a tallow-chandler; Rollin, of a cutler; Masillon, of a tanner; J. Jacques Rousseau Dupont, and Beaumarchais, of watchmakers Francois, Arago, of a farmer; Canova began life as a domestic servant; Columbus was the son of a woolcardar; Captain Cook, of a peasant; Copernicus, of a baker, D'Alembert was a foundling, reared by a draper; Franklin and Fulton had a still poorer origin; Gacquard was the son of a weaver; Herschel was a street-musician; Mange, the son of a dealer in hay; Bernard Palissy and Laplace, of peasants; Volta was a charity-boy; Sixtus V. was a pig-herd, as was also Milosco Obrenovich, the founder of the Principality of Servia; Colbert was the son of a clothier.

THE ONCE CELEBRATED BARYTONE, Tamburini, died at Nice, aged 76. The son of a clever bandmaster at Faenza he learned to play the bugle when hardly out of leading-strings, and was engaged in an orchestra when only nine years old. A severe illness having put a stop to his playing he turned his attention to singing, made rapid progress, and appeared with great *eclat* at eighteen in the theatre of Bologna. He appeared with equal success in Turin, Rome, Naples, Milan, &c.; was warmly received in England in 1832 took Paris by storm in *Cenerentola*. For over twenty years he remained a favourite with the French public and sang Mozart's *Don Juan* as late as 1854.

ANOTHER DISTINGUISHED MUSICIAN is dead, M. Batiste, a pupil of Halevy, and one of the choristers in the private chapel of Charles X. In 1836 he was appointed Professor of Solfege at the great musical school of the Conservative, in which institution he has been active for a period of forty years.

THE COUNTESS MONTIJO has brought an action for defamation against seven of the radical newspapers, for having published articles impugning the legitimacy of her children, the Empress Eugenie and the late Duchess d'Albe. She demands £400 damages, and the insertion of the verdict in ten Paris journals and twenty country ones. The Countess has also summoned the editor of a new Encyclopadia before the Correctional Tribunal of this city for a defamatory biography of the Empress Eugenie.

BEWARE of the skating rink! Viscountess Pernetty daughter of Baron Haussmann, has just had the pleasure of breaking her arm at one of the fashionable skating-rinks here. She did not fall of herself, but was dragged down by a lady who had lost her balance and clutched at her as she fell.

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SATURDAY, 16TH DECEMBER.

THE LONDON CORRESPONDENT of the *Bombay Gazette* has the following: "I understand that the Prince of Wales has suggested the establishment of an Indian Art Scholarship, the funds to be supplied from the proceeds of the Exhibition at the Indian Museum and Bethnal Green of the presents that His Royal Highness received in India. Those proceeds amount to nearly £5,000. The scholarship is intended for qualified natives who desire to complete their art studies in England." We hope this interest of His Royal Highness will continue.

IT IS stated that Mr. Talboys Wheeler has been charged to prepare an "historical memoir" of the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi. Will no body put in verse the glories of the Durbar? We venture to name Lord Lytton for the worship of the Muses on this auspicious occasion?

THE VICEREGAL touring party reached Sukker on the 6th instant. The Viceroy met the Khan of Khelat and the late rebellious Sirdars, at Jacobobad, on the 7th. Visits were exchanged, and the negotiations arranged by Major Sandeman were solemnly ratified. The Viceroy returned to Sukkur on the 9th left that place on the 10th, and arrived at Kurachee on the 12th. Being unable to visit Hydrabad His Excellency received, at Kurachee, a deputation from the Municipal Commissioners of the town, and held a levee.

IT HAS been decided, so it is said, to establish Mofussil Appellate Benches consisting of the District Judge and a Native colleague sitting with him, but how many such tribunals are to be set up we have not heard. The scheme was first suggested by Sir Richard Temple. It has been greatly helped by Sir Richard Garth's minute.

IN THE KALIGHAT MURDER CASE the Sessions Judge Mr. Okeeneley sentenced the defendant to ten years' imprisonment, the Jury and the Judge both concurring. The Government has appealed against this sentence. Mr Justice LouisJackson seeing that the prisoner was undefended asked Mr. Monmohun Ghose to take up the case as an *amicus curæ*. Surely we did not expect that the Government would appeal in such a case as this. The provision of the Criminal Procedure Code sanctioning an appeal from an acquittal or for enhancement of sentence is opposed to all recognized principles of criminal jurisprudence.

RUMOUR, says the Calcutta Correspondent of the *Pioneer*, has it that the Secretary of State is dissatisfied with the inordinate length of the present Criminal Procedure Code, and has even gone the length of suggesting its total repeal; Lord Salisbury being of opinion that a single Act, applicable both to Presidency towns and the mofussil might with advantage replace the more ponderous enactment. We hope the obnoxious clauses of the new Code will be removed, if it be amended.

THE Collector of Bellary notifies in his district that the feeding of cattle with prickly pear has proved "a great success" He recommends that the leaves (after the prickles are removed) "should be washed in water and rubbed with a piece of gunny or rough cloth to remove any stary thorns that may be still adhering to the leaf; the root of the cholum stalk may also be used for this purpose."

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

*Constantinople, 13th December.*—At the Conference yesterday, Ignatieff being president, a conciliatory disposition was manifested on all sides, but the proceedings are kept secret. As soon as the bases of agreement are settled, the Ottoman delegates will assist in the deliberations.

*14th.*—The absence of the Ottoman delegates at the preliminary sittings of the Conference is causing discontent at Constantinople.

*Paris, 13th December.*—The French Ministry has been remodelled after Radical form. Jules Simon becomes Premier and Minister of Justice, whilst other offices remain unchanged. Thus the codflict between Marshal Macmahon and the members of the Left, which once threatened to become serions, is ended.

*Washington, 13th December.*—Congress has passed a bill for the coinage of silver dollars weighing 4122 grains as legal tender, unless gold specially stipulated. Adresses from Democratic and Republican National Committe announce the election of Tilden and Hayes. The ultimate decision rests with the Congress of February.

*Peshawur, 11th December.*—The Frontier disturbances continue: seven coolies have been killed and fifteen wounded while employed in excavating the Canal near Fort Abazai. At Fort Mackeson some men of the 11th Bengal Lancers have been surrounded and carried off. A wing of the Rifle Brigade goes to Campbellpore.

*Lahore, 8th December.*—The Kohat Affridees are turbient and manifest hostile demonstrations; and Fort Mackson was fired upon. The Fort has been reinforced: and the blockade of the pass is more strict now. Stoppage of trade and supplies severely felt by the Affridees. Kohat affairs said to detain battalion of rifle brigade for Peshawur at Rawul Pindi. A branch railway is to be constructed forthwith to Khelat.

*10th.*—A break of friendly relations between the Ameer and the British Government is rumoured. The Russian Agent has left furnished with letters and presents. He was well treated while at Cabul. The Ameer wrote to Ayub Khan, promising pardon and provision also to the Governor of Heart to induce former to return to Cabul. Russian troops have arrived in Bokhara to guard cantonment on the Oxus. Shah's son visits Russian General against Shah's wish. Serious disturbances between Shias and Sunnees at Bokhara expected.

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*14th.*—The Ameer's continued enlistment of youth for the army is causing dissatisfaction. The Ameer called certain chief men of the Waziri tribe giving them Khilluts, and wanted to raise a regiment from their tribe. Cholera has greatly decreased. The Tartu Ook and passes are closed. No caravans of news from Cabul have reached Peshwar lately.

*Bombay, 8th December.*—Sir George Campbell has published the result of his visit to Turkey. He ridicules the idea of any religious connection between the Sultan and the Indian Mussalmans, any interest the latter may feel being confined to a limited class. General William Munro has been appointed Colonel of the 93rd, *vice* General Freeman Murray transferred to 60th. The Transport *Crocodile* has arrived at Home. England has admitted the American reading of the extradition treaty.

*11th.*—Lord Salisbury had an audience with the Sultan on Saturday and was cordially received. The preliminary meetings of the Conference commence to-day. The French crisis continues; the republican majority insist on the formation of a cabinet from the left. Marshall Macmahon unwilling.

THERE WERE no less than three parties given by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor this week, a Garden Party at the Zoological Gardens on Wednesday last, an Evening Party on Thursday, and another this evening for the Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta specially. It was meet that the Lieutenant-Governor should know personally the Municipal Commissioners, whom His Honor has called into being. His Honor had a kind word for every one of the Commissioners.

AT LAST Thursday's meeting of the Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta there was a somewhat animated discussion upon the Resolution for the increase of the personal allowance of Mr. Turnbull, the Secretary, from Rs. 300 to Rs. 500 per mensem. About forty Commissioners voted for the increase and 11 against it. Mr Turnbull is a most useful, efficient and popular officer, and his continuance in office is much to be desired in the interest of the rate-payers.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT of Sir Richard Temple's appointment to the Bombay Governorship seems to have thrown the officialdom of the Western Presidency into hysterics. The *Pioneer's* Bombay correspondent says that people are asking in solemn whispers whether it is a fact that Sir Richard Temple is in the habit of taking his Chief Secretaries for a sixty miles gallop before breakfast!

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals: 1. Administration Report of the Hill Tracts, Northern Arakan for 1875-76. 2. Silver Vindicated. By Henry Cernuschi, London. 3. Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. IX. part 4, 1876. 4. David Hare and the obligations of the Hindu Community to promote Scientific Education, being the Hare Anniversary Address of 1st June 1876. By Dr. M. L. Sircar. 5. The Byabasyi, a Vernacular Journal of Agriculture, Commerce and Manufacture for Aghran 1283 B. S. Edited by Sreenath Dutt. 6. Scott and Co's Monthly Stock and Price List of Press, Types &c. for December 1876.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1876.

## THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PRESS—HOGG *vrs.* WILSON.

AMID the storm, which is raging in the ranks of independent journalism, as to the relations, which should subsist between the Government and the Press in this country, it is a relief to find a haven for rest and security. That haven is the highest legal tribunal in the land. The Government may be despotic, aye autocratic, but the law is inflexible, and the machinery of law in the metropolis is eminently fitted to keep it inviolate. Apart from the personal issues of the case between Sir Stuart Hogg and Mr. Wilson, which will ever remain a *causus celebre* in the annals of the administration of justice in this country, the moral issues so far as the general interests of the public are concerned are of the highest consequence. As the learned Judge, in charging the jury, remarked, "we are here to do justice; we are here to see what is due to the character of the late Chairman of the Justices of the Peace and of the present corporation; and we have also to consider the privileges, or, should say, the position which writers of the public press enjoy, in this as they do in our own country, of criticising the acts of public men. On the one hand, it is necessary that public men should not be too thin-skinned, and they should expect sometimes to be handled in a way that might not be very agreeable to them. At the same time, writers of the public press should know, that though they are at liberty to pen strong and wholesome criticisms, yet such criticisms should be measured, and they should not impute acts which seriously affect the character of public men." Yes, the function of the Judge and Jury is to do justice—good, substantial, unalloyed, even-handed justice. In the eye of the law all are equal, whether officers of Government or exponents of public opinion. The officers of Government require protection from malicious slanders, because they have no other means of clearing their character when it is unjustly assailed and malignantly defamed. The exponents of public opinion have a very delicate, difficult, and sometimes dangerous duty to perform. They labor under great disadvantages in this country. They are it cannot be denied looked upon with a degree of jealousy by the Government. Their means of correct and reliable information are very limited. They are treated by the Government as outside barbarians, and are favoured with crumbs of information just as it may suit its fancy or rather that of the heads of departments representing it. The Government is jealous of the connection of its officers with the Press, and thus persons, who alone could bring accurate information in instructing the public mind and expounding or criticising the policy and measures of Government, are shut out. The Thullier-Macdonald case shews how high-handed the Government sometimes is when it finds the mysteries of its departmental administration rudely unveiled, *albeit* in the public interest only, by one in its service and pay. In cases of this kind the Government forgets that it is the representative of the public in the aggregate, that it is the official trustee of those whose revenues and affairs it administers, that the very necessity of its existence is public good, and that if public good requires that its officers should lend the light of their knowledge to the elucidation of public questions without of course an infraction of official discipline and harmony, it is its duty to permit, if not encourage, such officers to work for the public benefit. This was the principle on which the Government of the much-abused East India Company used to act, but a new policy has come into play since the transfer of the Government from the Company to the Crown. Suppose the Government in the Thullier-Macdonald case had told the aggrieved General to seek the same redress that Sir Stuart Hogg sought in respect of the alleged defamation of him by Mr. Wilson, what a service would it have rendered to the public. Major-General Thullier would have had the amplest opportunity for vindicating his own character and that of his department, while the journal, which had laid such serious charges to his door, would have been able, if the writer was strong in his facts, to prove his allegations and charges. But the Government did not act as the representative of a constitutional Government should have acted. It brought the giant strength of its executive authority to crush a public-spirited and meritorious servant in its employ. It did not appeal to law, but brought into action its own authority as the arbiter of the destinies of its own officers. Sir Stuart Hogg was differently situated; he or the Government which he served had no official hold upon Mr. Wilson; his only remedy for the wrong, which he alleged he had sustained, was recourse to law; and in the eye of the law both he and his opponent were equal. It was open to him as to his critic to employ the highest legal talent available for the representation of their matters, grievances, and views, and the issues were laid before a body of good men and true sworn to do justice for final adjudication. The Court was presided over by a Judge, who from his position could not be biassed one side or the other, and whatever the result neither party could say that a fair trial was not given to him. This we submit is the glory of constitutional Government—this means a real and substantial protection of the liberty of the people. Sir Stuart Hogg as the Commissioner of Police and Chairman of the Justices was the highest executive authority in Calcutta, and yet whilst in the witness-box he was bound to answer to the best of his knowledge all questions that were put to him, aye as much by "the prisoner" on the dock, as by his own counsel, the Jury and the Judge. There is a solemnity in this form of English administration of justice, which has a most salutary moral effect upon the people of this country. In it they realize the proud maxim of British rule—in the eye of the law all are equal.

So much for the general importance of the case, and we are of opinion that both Sir Stuart Hogg and Mr. Wilson have laid the public under a deep obligation by contributing to this result—Sir Stuart Hogg by instituting the prosecution, and Mr. Wilson by boldly challenging a trial instead of offering an abject apology. Both acted on principle; Sir Stuart Hogg by appealing to law for the vindication of his own character, and Mr. Wilson by preferring to abide by the decision of the law for the vindication of his own position.

Sir Stuart Hogg apparently rested his case upon the bare facts of it, while Mr. Wilson, who defended himself, brought all the resources of his mind to rebut the facts as much as he could. We cannot congratulate the Crown prosecutor upon the conduct of the prosecution. We admit that he was placed in a difficult position. The defendant did not employ any Counsel for defence, and he was consequently allowed a consideration and latitude, which would not otherwise have been accorded to him. Then the ruling of the Judge that the *onus probandi* rested upon the prosecution placed the Crown lawyer at a great disadvantage. The latter could prove the good faith of his client, but how could he prove *mala fides* of the defendant without examining him, which the law however did not permit him to do. The ruling of the Judge is of the greatest importance to the press. Situated as the Government and the Press in this country are this ruling, if it be supported by the other Judges of the Court, will be an additional guarantee of the liberty of the press. But we cannot deny that the shifting of the *onus probandi* placed the prosecutor under great difficulty. Mr. Wilson shewed much pluck, presence of mind, ability and independence in conducting his case. The result of the trial shews that he acted wisely by not taking a Counsel, for he would not have then received the consideration, which both Judge and Jury shewed to him as an unprofessional person. At the same time we must confess that many of his questions were not at all relevant, and tended to bring into prominence the personal feeling, which, though arising from public causes, subsisted between him and the prosecutor. The evidence of Sir Stuart Hogg was characteristic, bold, frank, direct and traightforward. He felt a conscious strength in the rectitude of his own purpose, which no manner of badgering could impair or weaken. He at once admitted that there were mistakes and irregularities, which were inseparable from the first introduction of an elective system among a people, who were new to it. But there was nothing in his proceedings or in those of his employes, which shewed that he acted in a different manner in receiving and scrutinizing the votes for Mr. Wilson from what he followed in dealing with the votes for other candidates. He was above-board throughout the election proceedings, and we repeat what we said before that were it not for his energy, activity, and personal devotion to his work, the new system would have proved a failure. He gave the widest publicity to the rules and circulars; he supplied election papers to all persons who applied for them; on all doubtful points he vouchsafed explanations and decisions for the removal of all technical difficulties; he exhorted eligible persons to come forward as candidates, and thus did all in his power to make the election a success, though on principle he was opposed to it. To him we do sincerely believe that it was a matter of utter indifference whether Mr. Wilson was elected or not. True, that Mr. Wilson was opposed to him, but he was accustomed to his opposition, but we can state from our own knowledge that he did express regret that the working members of the late corporation, who were so useful to the town, though antagonistic to his measures, had held themselves aloof. The leader of the opposition in the late corporation can himself testify whether Sir Stuart did not express regret to him that he did not consent to be elected, though the electors of more than one ward had solicited him to sit. Sir Stuart was certainly high-handed—perhaps he owes his present defeat to

his unpopularity for arbitrariness—but he is too high-minded to have recourse to any mean tricks to keep an opponent out of the corporation. The *Ap-ka-wastas*, to whom Mr. Wilson referred, were not, he ought to have known, of his creation—they were brought into existence by Sir George Campbell when Sir Stuart was at home on leave. The greatest mistake which Sir Stuart committed in this election business was the rule of "first come, first served", to which we had taken exception, and which he honestly admitted before the Court. The learned Judge seemed to be of the same opinion that we had expressed in regard to it. His Lordship said: "there was only one vote to each elector—it might be split; or if no conclusion could be arrived at as to the person whom the elector really desired to vote for, it might be thrown out altogether, and the result of the election would be the same." Of course a single vote could not be split, when a single voter gave his vote to more than one candidate he abused his privilege, and his vote in our opinion ought to have been cancelled. It is true that Sir Stuart had no authority to issue such a rule as we had suggested, but if he had recommended it to Government, the latter, we feel confident, would have passed it. Here was the rock on which Sir Stuart was ship-wrecked. With all deference to the learned Judge we submit that personal voting would not have suited the people of this country. There were very few electors, particularly natives, who would have taken the trouble to go to a police-thannah to register their votes. As for issuing the voting papers earlier, it was necessary because the agents of the candidates wanted to save labor by getting the returns and the voting papers signed at the same time. If those agents had not worked, we doubt whether one hundredth part of those whose names were brought on the register would have moved at all. This is evident from the small number of returns made from the English Wards where the agents did not work. But the voting papers had not been supplied earlier for the second election, and the case hinged upon the mode of procedure adopted at the second election. Then the learned Judge remarked that the voting papers had not been dated, but suppose they had been dated, what good? Could they not have been ante-dated, and how could the Chairman check such ante dating? The giving the date would not have helped the solution of the doubt suggested by his learned Judge. It was a pity that these points were not clearly explained to his Lordship. Then his Lordship said: "Voting papers, as a rule, suit indolent people, but they also open a vast door for fraud, trickery, and other electioneering dodges, and care should therefore have been taken to see that they did not get into wrong hands. Here, for some reason or other, voting papers were taken away in batches, and there were many more voting papers issued than were necessary. In addition to the danger of fraud, this practice was open to another danger, owing to the extreme facility with which natives of this country signed documents they were asked to sign if no money was involved in their doing so." We have said that the rule against personal voting was necessary for this country; if however Sir Stuart had restricted voting papers for each ward to the number of voters on the register, he would have been open to the charge of defeating the law. There might for instance be 200 voters in a ward, and there might be half a dozen candidates for that ward; each candidate would try his best to secure the majority of votes, and if he had a sufficient number of voting papers he could secure the votes. How could Sir Stuart Hogg have refused to give them each a sufficient number of voting papers without rendering himself open to the charge of obstructiveness. This too was not clearly pointed out to the Court. We have said that the rule of "first come, first served," was most unfortunate, for it gave rise to the complications, which we believe none now regrets more than Sir Stuart himself. But this rule was not invented to keep Mr. Wilson out. It was enforced at the first election as well as at the second. The enforcement of the rule was unfortunately complicated by the polling officer, who arrived half an hour earlier before the appointed time and "served" him with the first card, who had "come first." But Mr. Turnbull had improvised this practice in order to prevent rush and confusion; he had followed it at the first election and did so at the second; he did not do so to favor any particular candidate for Ward No. 7, and for the matter of that he did not know the Native candidate or his agent. No objection had been taken to the practice at the first election; Mr. Wilson who was present at the polling office at the Town Hall on the occasions of both the first and second elections might have either noticed it or if he did not know it could have easily ascertained it from Mr. Turnbull, whom he knew well, and against whom he admitted he had not the slightest insinuation to make on the score of *mala fides*. It is also remarkable that he did not make the giving of the cards on the principle of "first come first served" a matter of complaint. That the agents knew that this practice was observed was apparent from the fact that both of them came earlier than the appointed time. As for one agent presenting all the voting papers for one candidate and thus monopolyzing the time of the polling officer to the prejudice of a rival candidate, there was nothing in the rules prohibiting such a procedure. In fact it was a reasonable and convenient procedure. We have seen that the constituencies were the creation of the candidates, and it was natural that the agents of the candidates sought to relieve the voters of the trouble of sending the voting papers each by his own agent. All these points were not however clearly explained by the prosecution to the Judge and Jury, who were consequently impressed with a notion that there were grave irregularities, which almost justified the allegation that the return made in the case of the candidates for Ward No. 7 as alleged was "false and dishonest." Security as Shakespeare has it is man's chiefest enemy, and we are afraid that this sense of fancied security led the prosecution to make so little of the case, which was otherwise good and strong.

One thing is, however, clear. The language of the verdict of the Jury shews that they were satisfied that Sir Stuart Hogg had made no "false and dishonest return." We give the verdict below:

"That, while strongly disapproving of the language of the articles in question, the jury are unanimously of opinion that the lax, but in no way dishonest manner in which the election of the 13th September was conducted, gave sufficient color of unfairness towards the defendant, to lead them to the conclusion that the defendant wrote these articles in good faith. The jury, therefore, find him not guilty on both charges."

It is difficult to reconcile this language with the verdict itself or with the evidence tendered. If the return made was not "dishonest," was the defendant justified in calling it "false and dishonest?" We admit that the election proceedings were "lax," partly because the election was a first experiment, partly because the rules were "lax," and partly because the known opposition of Sir Stuart Hogg to the principle of the new system probably led him to be "lax," but is there any thing in the evidence to show that there was laxity only when Mr. Wilson was concerned, "which gave sufficient color of unfairness to the defendant," so much so as "to lead the Jury to the conclusion that the defendant wrote these articles in good faith?" It is here, where the verdict, we submit with all deference, is irreconcilable with the evidence in the case. If the laxity complained of was general, we cannot understand how the Jury came to the conclusion that it "gave sufficient color of unfairness to the defendant." But the Jury have given the verdict and we must bow to it.

As a member of the press we are glad of the result. Mr. Justice White, who though slow seems to be an able and sagacious judge, and who if he thinks aloud a little less will prove more useful, shewed real John Bull spirit in vindicating the rights of the press. We congratulate Mr. Wilson on his triumph. At the same time we cannot withhold our sympathy from Sir Stuart Hogg. Whatever his faults, in this election business he acted throughout with the greatest energy, honesty of purpose, and impartiality. It might not be generally known that when the new Act was about to be brought into force, Sir Stuart offered to resign the Chairmanship so that no one might have any ground to complain that the elective system was not fairly launched into existence on the pretence that Sir Stuart had no sympathy for it and he had therefore given it a half-hearted support. But Sir Richard Temple justly refused to accept his resignation. He was right in thinking that if there was any man in the service best fitted to bring the new system into workable order it was Sir Stuart Hogg, and the result fully justified the choice of Sir Richard. There were certainly mistakes committed by Sir Stuart, but these mistakes did not detract from the general success of his election labors. He returns home with a mortified spirit at the result of his case in the High Court, but he has the satisfaction of knowing that his own character has been amply vindicated, even by the verdict of the Jury, and that he carries the sympathy of all right-thinking and impartial men.

## THE NEW RENT BILL.

THE following is the Draft of the new Rent Bill, which Sir Richard Temple has prepared and submitted to the Secretary of State for introduction into the Bengal Council:

*Draft of a Bill to amend the Landlord and Tenant Procedure Act, 1869.*

Whereas it is expedient to amend "the Landlord and Tenant Procedure Act, 1869;" It is enacted as follows:—

1. Section 5 of "The Landlord and Tenant Procedure Act, 1869," is hereby repealed, save so far as regards any suit which may be pending at the time of the commencement of this Act.

2. For section 6 of "The Landlord and Tenant Procedure Act, 1869," the following section shall be substituted:

"6. Every ryot who shall have cultivated or held land for a period of twelve years shall have a right of occupancy in the land so cultivated or held by him, whether it be held under pottah or not, so long as he pays the rent payable on account of the same, but this rule does not apply to *khamar*, *neej-jote*, or seer land belonging to the proprietor of the estate or tenure, and let by him on lease for a term or year by year. The holding of the father or other person from whom a ryot inherits shall be deemed to be the holding of the ryot within the meaning of this section."

3. Save as provided in the next succeeding section, ryots having rights of occupancy, but not holding at fixed rates as described in sections 3 and 4 of "The Landlord and Tenant Procedure Act, 1869," are entitled to receive pottahs at fair and equitable rates. In case of dispute, the rate previously paid by the ryot shall be deemed to be fair and equitable, unless the contrary be shown in a suit by either party under the provisions of this Act.

4. When a ryot having a right of occupancy is liable to an enhancement of the rent previously paid by him on the ground that the value of the produce or the productive powers of the land have been increased otherwise than by the agency or at the expense of the ryot, the Court in which a suit may be brought against the said ryot for an enhancement of rent shall either

(*a*) enhance his rent to such amount as shall be less by twenty-five per centum than the prevailing rate of rent payable by ryots of the same class not having a right of occupancy for land of a similar description and with similar advantages in the places adjacent; or

(*b*) enhance his rent to such amount as shall not be less than fifteen nor more than twenty-five per centum (according to the discretion of the Court) of the value of the gross produce of the land cultivated by the said ryot, calculated on an average of three years next before the institution of the suit:

Provided that no rent shall be enhanced, under the provisions of this section, by an amount exceeding fifty per centum of the rent previously paid by the defendant in the said suit.

Provided also that no ryot shall be entitled to claim, under the provisions of this section, any abatement of the rent previously paid by him.

5. If the rate mentioned in clause (*a*), or the value mentioned in clause (*b*), of the last preceding section cannot be ascertained to the satisfaction of the Court, the Court may call upon the Collector in whose jurisdiction the lands are situate to certify the said rate or value to the Court, and the rate or value so certified shall be deemed to be *primâ facie* correct, and the burden of proving its incorrectness shall lie upon the party who disputes it.

6. In estimating the value of the gross produce, the calculation shall be made on the ordinary staple crops of the district.

When the land is cultivated with crops of more valuable description than the ordinary staple crops of the district, it shall be liable to an additional assessment not exceeding twice the maximum enhanced rent which might be fixed by the Court if the land were cultivated with any of the ordinary staple crops of the district.

*Illustration.*

The land in respect of which the enhancement suit is brought is cultivated with sugarcane. If the same land were cultivated with rice, the annual value of the gross produce calculated on an average of three years next before the institution of the suit, would be Rs. 100, and the Court, in case of an enhancement suit, might fix the rent at twenty per centum of the said value, viz. Rs. 20. The rent of the land in respect of which the enhancement suit is brought may be fixed by the Court at an amount not exceeding Rs. 40.

7. After a decree has been passed under section four, no suit shall lie against the defendant for re-enhancement of his rent on the ground mentioned in the said section until the expiration of ten years from the date of such decree.

8. When a suit for enhancement of rent is brought against a dependent talookdar or other person possessing a permanent interest in land intermediate between the proprietor of an estate and the ryot, whose rent is not determined by special agreement or by the circumstances of the tenure, and is not exempted from liability to enhancement under the provisions of sections 16 and 17 of "The Landlord and Tenant Proce-

dure Act, 1869," the Court shall enhance the rent to such amount as shall be less by ten per centum than the enhanced rate of rent to which a ryot having a right of occupancy and holding land of similar description and with similar advantages in the places adjacent would be liable under clause (*a*) of section four.

9. On the application of the person to whom the rent is payable that arrears of rent are due to him from any ryot, the Collector in whose jurisdiction the lands are situate may cause a notice to be served personally, if practicable, on such ryot, requiring him to pay the arrears due, or to appear before the Collector, within a time to be specified in the notice, not exceeding two months from the date of the service thereof. If the ryot shall appear in accordance with the notice and shall dispute the correctness of the demand, the Collector shall, on the ryot depositing the amount claimed, or furnishing adequate security for the satisfaction of the demand, refer the parties to the Civil Court. If the person who has made application to the Collector does not institute a suit for the said arrears in the Civil Court within six months from the date of the reference made by the Collector, the ryot may withdraw the amount deposited, or cancel the security, as the case may be.

If the ryot does not pay the arrears due, nor appear before the Collector within the time specified in the notice, the amount claimed shall be deemed to be due as if a decree for the same had been passed by a Civil Court in a suit in which the ryot was the defendant, and the Collector may issue process of execution in the manner prescribed by The Landlord and Tenant Procedure Act, 1869, for the execution of decrees by a Civil Court.

If for any reason the notice cannot be served personally upon the ryot, it shall be affixed at his usual place of residence; or if he have no such place of residence in the district in which the land is situate, the mode of service of such notice shall be by affixing it at the mal cutcherry of such land or other conspicuous place thereon, or at the village chowree or chowpal, or at some other conspicuous place in the village in which the land is situate.

10. This Act shall be read with, and taken as part of, The Landlord and Tenant Procedure Act, 1869.

This Bill at first sight does not appear to be so much open to objection as the original scheme. We have not time this week to go into details, but we will make a few general remarks. We are of opinion that the first principle of enhancement on the competitive test may with propriety be abandoned inasmuch as the test is not always applicable, and as it is based upon an assumption that an occupancy ryot is entitled to a lower rent than non-occupancy ryot, which is not admissible under the Permanent Settlement Regulations or Act X of 1859 or Act. VIII of 1869, B. C. Then we think the discretion given to the Court to enhance the rent to a sum not more than 25 per cent nor less than 15 per cent of the value of the gross produce of land is not necessary inasmuch as the saving clause provides that in no case shall the increase be more than 50 per cent of the present rent. In the third place the principle that the rent of lands yielding valuable crops shall not exceed twice the maximum enhanced rent which might be fixed by the Court if the land were cultivated with any of the ordinary staple crops of the district. Such a rule will not be just in many cases, inasmuch as the rent for such lands is much higher. A Midnapore zemindar tells us this moment that the average rent of paddy land in his estate is Rs. 2, while that of sugarcane lands ranges from Rs. 6 to Rs. 7 or more than three times. In the fourth place we observe that the proposal to confer occupancy right upon temporary jotedars has been abandoned, but the right of the landlord to enhance the rent of dependant talookdars or mourasidars is limited to 10 per cent. less than the rate payable by the occupancy ryot. We do not clearly understand this section, for in many cases the rent of such holders of land is not enhanceable at all. The period for the maintenance of the enhanced rent seems to be too long, it would be fair if it were reduced from ten to five years. The clauses for the recovery of rent are good, but the difficulty begins in the execution of the decree for arrear and that difficulty is not obviated. The landlord complains that he cannot realize the arrears fast enough, but that complaint is not met by the provisions in the Bill. The time given to the ryot *viz* two months, to deposit the rent, and six months, to contest the demand by a suit in the civil court, is too long. In our opinion the time ought not to exceed 15 days and one month respectively, the object being to expedite and not to prolong the payment of rent. Then there is no provision for making over to the landlord the rent deposited by the defaulting ryot. We are of opinion that the amount so deposited should be paid to the landlord on security for refund in case of an adverse decree. We reserve further remarks for a future issue.

## LORD BEACONSFIELD'S VINDICATION.

THE Earl of Beaconsfield availed himself of the opportunity of the Lord Mayor's banquet to vindicate the Foreign Policy of his Government. His Lordship made a characteristic speech. It was bold, vigorous, and brilliant. His Lordship set out by insisting upon the maintenance of the Treaties. He said, "we have believed that that Peace would be best maintained by an observance of the Treaties in which all the Great Powers of Europe have joined. (Cheers.) Those Treaties are not antique and dusty obsolete documents. They are not instruments devised under a state of circumstances different from those that exist, and ill adapted to the spirit of the age in which we live. They are recent documents. They are the most recent of the important Treaties to which England is a party. I am amused sometimes when I hear the great Treaty of Paris spoken of as a Treaty negotiated some 20 years ago, and, so far, entitled to respect, but not as an instrument to regulate the conduct of Governments. But let me remind you, my Lord, that it is hardly five years since—in 1871—in this very capital, the Treaty of Paris was received (cheers) by the most eminent statesmen of Europe, among whom I will generously account those who preceded us in office. (Loud cheers.) It was revised and re-enacted under circumstances which made that re-enactment most solemn, and that Treaty lays it down as the best security for the peace of Europe that we should maintain the independence and territorial integrity of the Turkish Empire. (Cheers.)" His Lordship then alluded to the Berlin Memorandum: "When the Berlin Memorandum was submitted to us on a subsequent occasion, we felt it our duty to refuse our assent to it, because the Berlin Memorandum calling upon Turkey to perform tasks which it was utterly impossible in its then condition to accomplish, announced that in the event of her falling to do these things the Powers must have recourse to ulterior proceedings—indirectly but unmistakably announcing the military occupation of the Turkish Provinces. (Loud cheers.) That would have been a violation of the independence and territorial integrity of Turkey; and, therefore, we felt it our duty to reject the proposition." Regarding the despatch of the Fleet to Besika Bay he said: "Subsequently, almost simultaneously, we were called upon by the Queen's Ambassador at the Porte, in the state of anarchy which prevailed in Turkey, to guard the Christian population of Constantinople from menaced dangers, and we agreed that the Mediterranean Squadron should repair to Turkish waters. Considering that revolution was then impending in Constantinople, and having received intimation that wild and daring schemes were said to be in agitation, we did not think that a squadron of three or four ships was adequate to the circumstances and we determined that the Mediterranean Squadron should take the name of the Mediterranean fleet. (Cheers.) The effect of the presence of that fleet tended to the tranquility of the country (cheers;) and I have yet to learn that this was a course of action which has met with the disapprobation of the people of England. (Cheers.)" His Lordship then remarked that he did not agree to the proposition that Austria should occupy Bosnia and Herzegovina—that Russia should occupy the great region of Bulgaria, and at the same time that the united fleets of Europe should proceed to Constantinople. "To that proposal we could not assent, because it violated the most solemn Treaties to which England was a party, and a year having now elapsed, you will perceive, my lord, that, trying as have been the emergencies, and searching as have been the circumstances, so far as Great Britain is concerned, the independence and territorial integrity of the Turkish Empire have been maintained, and the general peace has been upheld. (Loud cheers.)" His Lordship next came to the Andrassy Note, and the subsequent action of the Government:

"We accepted the Andrassy Note, which, though it was ineffective at that moment, remained a record—to which even Turkey had giving her adhesion—of the measures that were necessary for the great object contemplated. (Cheers.) Now, how have we acted in that behalf? The moment that Servia intimated to Her Majesty's Government that her resources were exhausted and she desired our good offices we immediately took the necessary steps to mediate to obtain an armistice and a peace. (Cheers.) We were successful in that mediation (loud cheers); and although Turkey, from unwillingness to treat with the revolted Provinces as belligerents, declined to enter into any armistice, we induced her to assent to a cessation of hostilities (cheers), and we also induced the other Powers to accept that cessation, instead of an armistice (Cheers.) No sooner had that been accomplished than Her Majesty's Government proposed the terms upon which a peace might be negotiated. (Cheers.) We proposed that, notwithstanding her defeat, the *status quo* should be restored in Servia; that the *status quo* should be restored in Montenegro; and, with regard to the revolted Provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, we proposed that there should be institutions established which would give to the population some control over their own local affairs, and guarantees against the exercise of arbitrary authority. It was agreed that the scheme propounded in detail in the Andrassy Note should now be carried into effect. With regard to Bulgaria, we proposed also that its condition should be considered. At that moment, in September, there was no special reason whatever why peace should not have been obtained in a very brief time. (Cheers.) Every Power acceded to these propositions, and, I am bound to say, no Power with more readiness and cordiality than Russia. (Cheers.) But what happened? An indignant burst of feeling in this country, excited by horrible events, created such a sensation and excitement that the people of Servia and the friends of the people of Servia really believed that the people of England had suddenly determined to give up the traditionary policy of the country which the eminent statesmen of Europe only five years ago—including the members of the late Government (cheers and a laugh)—thought so highly of, and Servia was induced to retract what she had expressed, and once more to engage in a sanguinary struggle which every friend of humanity must lament. (Cheers.) But the time came when it was quite clear that they could no longer continue the war, and Her Majesty's Government again used all their efforts. They never ceased to attempt to bring about a pacific settlement. What by common consent was most desired as its only foundation was the attainment of an armistice—a real, formal armistice, and not for a short period. The Government of Russia expressed, indeed, their opinion that it should be for three months; but by the utmost effort, by a strain on their diplomatic action, we induced the Porte to accept our proposition, which was made in these terms—that there should be an armistice of not less than one month. (Cheers.) The Porte assented, and said that they would grant an Armistice of five months and we submitted that to the Powers. Our surprise and disappointment were great when we found that the Armistice was objected to on account of its length (cheers); but as we had asked for a long Armistice, and said it was not to be shorter than a month—that was the *minimum* (cheers)—we looked upon the answer of the Porte, on the subject, as an adequate and satisfactory answer (cheers), and felt that, in honour, we were bound not to press the Porte to change that decision (cheers); and therefore, we declined to take any further step in the matter. Well, my Lord Mayor, you are acquainted with the course of events upon that subject that have occurred. After a considerable time an Armistice was obtained. (Cheers.) I have heard a good deal about an *ultimatum*. That is an ugly word (cheers) when we are endeavouring to bring about a pacific settlement (Cheers.) But I believe, my Lord, that the *ultimatum* was something in this case like bringing an action for debt when the whole sum claimed had previously been paid into court. (Cheers and a laugh.) However, here is the fact—on which I think I may congratulate the country (cheers)—we have an Armistice. An Armistice is certainly not peace, any more than courtship is wedlock (cheers and a laugh); but in general it is the suspicious harbinger of a happy future. (Loud cheers.) The Armistice being obtained, Her Majesty's Government lost no time in proposing to the powers to hold a Conference. And in proposing this Conference, we have been of opinions that it was desirable it should be upon a broader basis than would be afforded by the more assemblage of the same diplomatic characters who often take too local and limited a view of matters, and not always, I believe, to the cultivation of a too cordial understanding. (A laugh.) Therefore, to bring to this Conference something of the freshness and largeness of view which we flatter ourselves the statesmen of Europe are more likely to import into it, we have proposed that each of the Powers should be represented on this occasion by an Ambassador Extraordinary as well as by the usual Ambassadors. And with this object Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint my noble friend the Marquis of Salisbury to be her representative at the Conference (cheers), which I am authorized in saying all the Powers have now agreed to attend. (Cheers.)

The policy of the Government was thus fully, clearly and cleverly enunciated, and amply vindicated, by Lord Beaconsfield. Notwithstanding the fire and fury of his political opponents his Lordship's policy, if we read aright the mind of the English nation in its public organ, is appreciated by it as a body. The English people are at the first rush of a thing carried away by an idea, but they immediately recover their senses and bring their cool judgment into play. The attitude taken by the Marquis of Hartington and other leaders of the Liberal Party shews that the mind of the English nation has been made up on the Eastern question. England will not sacrifice her dignity and interests as a nation for the sake of sickly sentimentality.

## SILVER VINDICATED.

WE thank Mr. Henri Cernuschi for a copy of his paper on "Silver Vindicated," which he read at the Trade and Economic Section of the National Social Science Association at its last Congress. The paper is pithy and is fairly supported by facts and arguments. The writer attributes the fall of silver chiefly to the policy

of Germany. He thus begins: "Up to the promulgation of the German Law of the 4th December 1871, against silver, the production of that metal in the whole world had amounted for about ten years to £10,000,000 sterling per annum. Since 1872 it has amounted on the average to £13,700,000 (depreciation not deducted.) The increase is thus £3,700,000, and this is the extent of that immense excess of production so much talked of. Since 1872 the annual production of gold has been £19,000,000 a year; it is therefore more by one-third than the production of silver. In view of these figures, it is altogether impossible even for those who have been so much afraid of the fertility of silver mines to attribute the depreciation of silver to natural causes—it is wholly and exclusively due to the action of legislators." The writer analyzes the relations between England and France in matters of gold and silver. England coined only gold, but she drew silver from France, or sent it thither in exchange for gold at the fixed rate of 15½. Germany coined only silver, but she drew gold from France, and sent it thither in exchange for silver at the fixed rate of 15½. France being a market at the fixed rate of 15½ —a market always open to all nations—the 15½ was enforced on every nation. Neither in England nor in America, neither at Constantinople nor at Calcutta, were people willing to give more than 15½ of silver for 1 of gold, nor more than 1 of gold for 15½ of silver. The legal rate of France was the regulating rate of the whole world. But the fall of France and the rise of Germany have according to our author contributed to the fall of silver. Now, the old bi-metallic constitution is no longer at work in Europe. The German law, which put a stop to the coinage of silver in all the States of the Empire, placed Holland, then France, and all the continent, under the necessity of entirely suspending the fabrication of silver money. France now coins gold alone. Europe is making a mono-metallic experiment. Here, Mr. Cernuschi, is the sole cause of depreciation of silver. Nowhere does the law any longer link the value of silver with the value of gold, hence the reason why the value of silver will no longer have any fixity.

The writer continues: "If the German Law of 1871 against silver had not come into being, Europe would still coin silver; that metal would be still common money between Europeans and Asiatics; the Anglo-Indian exchange, thanks to French bimetallism, would still be at its old level, and the Indian Council would dispose of its bills without incurring any loss. It is not the sale of bills on India which has made silver fall, it is the fall of silver caused by laws of proscription which has lowered the value of the bills. Whether Indian commerce was more or less prosperous, whether the quantity of merchandise imported from India into Europe and from Europe into India was more or less considerable, whether India absorbed more or less silver, all this would in no way have affected the Anglo-Indian Exchange had not the old monetary system of the world been overturned by the mono-metallic revolution which broke out in Germany. Mr. Cernusch charges the English nation with apathy and inaction. He says: "Having only gold money at home, Englishmen have a certain disposition to speak of silver as they speak of cotton or iron, sugar or coal. Silver is being depreciated—what matters it? To-day a fall—to-morrow a rise. Natural laws must be left to act; they will bring back fine weather, and we must trust to the energy of commercial interests, it will restore the equilibrium. Yes, if silver had only been simple merchandise this reasoning would be plausible; but silver was more than simple merchandise, it was a legal tender. All the new silver was entitled by law to be worth, and was worth, as much as the silver formerly coined; it will be no use waiting years and years, silver will never recover the value which it possessed when it was a legal tender in Europe. Bound up with gold by the French 15½, the value of silver was as stable as that of gold; it will henceforth be as unstable as that of copper." Our author examines the several expedients proposed for the remedy of the present state of things. "*Introduce into India gold mono-metallism.*" Impossible he says for the German Empire, the expulsion of silver and the substitution of gold are still more impossible in the Indian Empire. "*Increase the Indian Taxes,*" or increase the weight of the rupee. which comes to the same thing. If silver, he writes, had only fallen in value to a certain point and stopped there, one might to some extent understand this proposal, but the value of silver has become and will always remain variable. "Will the amount of taxes or the weight of the rupee have to be modified according to the changes in the value of silver?" Can the Hindoos be told "you shall pay us as annual taxation as many rupees as it will be necessary to sell in order to buy every year 15,000,000 gold sovereigns?" No, the plan is as impolitic as it is impracticable. "*Coin more rupees.*" Our author says, certainly, if England is quite resolved to endure anything rather than act, those entrusted with the Indan Administration may think themselves entitled to follow the example of Holland and France, which have ceased to fabricate silver money. But what consequences would follow? What will the ingot be worth when already rejected by Europe, it will be also rejected by the Mints of Calcutta and Bombay? What will be the worth of that enormous mass of silver ornaments worn by the Hindoos when the conversion of them into rupees will be prohibited? The depreciation of silver will no longer have hardly any limits, and all the rupees formerly coined will be, as it were, converted into bronze, so greatly will be reduced their value on being melted down. Is this the dream of the mono-metallists—to decree the demonestisation of silver, and then to see it circulate for ever on the footing of a metallic assignat? The only remedy, the writer says is universal bi-metallism. The writer disposes of *seriatim* the several objections taken to this course.

"1. The English sovereign will lose in value, its purchasing power will be impaired, if silver is allowed to circulate as an unlimited legal tender." This says our author is a mistake. With French bi-metallism the gold sovereign was worth in silver 15½ times its weight just the same as the franc gold. The case will be the same under universal bi-metallism. The circulation of silver in England will therefore strike no blow at the value of the sovereign. 2. "Breach of faith." The English creditors have stipulated for payment in gold; if they are paid in silver they are aggrieved. This is a pitiful scruple. They would be aggrieved if a given sum in silver was worth less than the same sum in gold, but they are not if the two sums are exactly equivalent, and universal bi-metallism makes them equivalent. 3. "Gold is the money of rich nations—England should have gold money." This is a prejudice. France, the United States, Holland, Belgium, have alternately had now gold money now silver money, without being alternately more rich or less rich. India had a large amount of gold money at a time when she was poorer than at present with her silver money. Great Britain has been prosperous with gold mono-metallism, but the bi-metallic system would have insured a greater independence to her monetary market, which has always need of exchanging one metal for the other, and bi-metallism would very probably have prevented or mitigated more than one monetary crisis. People defend themselves better with two metals than with one.

4. "Silver is too heavy." Gold also would be too heavy if one had to carry it in the pocket. But cheques, bank notes, clearings, do away with the transport of the metal, and for small payments a variety of money, "gold, silver, bank notes" is preferable and preferred. 5. "The paying power of gold is very stable, therefore gold money is the best." The stability of the paying power is in proportion to the stability of production. The production of gold is more irregular than the production of silver, the paying power of gold therefore would *per se* be less stable than that of silver. It is the presence of silver in general circulation, and the gravitation of the French 15½, which preserved the paying power of English sovereigns at the time of the influx of Californian and Australian gold. Irregular the production of gold, irregular the production of silver; but the two irregularities neutralise each other, and the bi-metallic production is very regular. For 24 years the total production of the two metals valued at 15½ represents an almost perfectly uniform annual sum of £33,000,000 sterling. Alone the bi-metallic money is of regular production, and alone the bi-metallic money has stability of value."

The writer is both lucid and forcible. His conclusions though not identical with our suggestion for a uniform coinage are much of the same character. He asks for an International Congress for the introduction of a bi-metallic currency in the civilized countries of the world. We were more modest. We recommended a uniform silver coinage for England and India.

## THE USES OF THE LANDED GENTRY.

MR. J. A. FROUDE lately delivered a lecture at the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution on the subject, which heads this article. Although the lecture has no direct interest for us in India, still the lessons inculcated in it are of general application. He said: "In a free country like ours the distribution of land depended on economical laws as absolute as the law of gravity. So long as the British nation continued as it was the landed gentry were as fixed a part of it as the planets of the solar system. The Socialist said that the land should be held by the State and apportioned to those who cultivated it. Would the State resume those portions that it laid out at its pleasure? If it did, what was to become of personal liberty? If it did not, then they had at once a multitude of small proprietors instead of a few large ones, and what was to prevent their selling their interests and the large estates growing again. An outcry had a few years ago been raised against what was called the monopoly of land. The House of Lords did own more than a third of the whole area of Great Britain. Two thirds of it really belonged to great Peers and Commoners, whose estates were continually devouring the small estates adjoining them. The remaining one-third, which was in and about large cities, was sub-divided very much, but the land there also was still falling into the hands of rich speculators, who sold it again for building sites; and so the small holdings multiplied. At a distance from the large cities the reverse was going on. Agricultural land, on an average, only paid 2 per cent. on the value, and so the yeoman found it to his advantage to sell his land. and rent it from some one else, putting the money so obtained into his business. A young Scotchman or Englishman coming into the possession of an estate worth a few hundreds a year, if he had any spirit in him, did not settle down in obscurity. He sold his scanty acres, and invested his capital where he could get some better return, or else he went into trade or emigrated. Those tendencies they could not interfere with if they left a man his political liberty. He believed the complaint against the law of entail was that it interfered with the land being broken up. Its effect was precisely opposite. Would they tell a large landowner that he was not to buy a property adjoining his own which was offered for sale when he was ready to give a higher price for it than any body else? They could not do that without robbing the person who wished to sell. Would they have the Code Napoleon, and insist that when a landowner died his estate should be divided equally among his children? If they were to pass such a law they would still fail to produce the effect produced by it in France. The French peasant would thrive in France, but nowhere else; the home of the Scotchman or the Englishman was the whole globe." Mr. Froude argued strongly in favor of large estates. Compare, he remarked, an estate owned by one man with £100,000 a year and a similar estate divided among a hundred owners with £1,000 a year each. On which of these would the working tenants find themselves best off? The expenses of the most splendid household would not reach £100,000 a year, or half that sum or a quarter of it. The great man was on a pedestal. If he was evil spoken of, his pedestal became a pillory. Therefore he did not press his rights when he might press them. The customs of the manor were generously observed; farm buildings were kept in good condition; fences were in good repair; cottages had roofs which would keep the rain out; they found churches, they found schools; they found every-

thing which public opinion demanded and approved. Turn to the estate which was divided between the hundred less conspicuous proprietors—would an equal margin of income be forthcoming for improvements? By them every farthing which their estate would yield was required for their ordinary expenditure? He gave an instance of good effects produced by an enlightened landlord:

In speaking of the position taken up by certain landlords, he referred to an acquaintance of his own, Mr.. Augustus Smith, of the Scilly Isles, who had possessed very exceptional and unusual powers as a landlord in those isles, and had made a very remarkable use of them. Mr. Smith altered small tenures so as to make improvement possible; he broke up small holdings to combine them into farms on which a family could be decently maintained; he provided work at competent wages for those who were deprived of their potato patches; he drained the islands and enclosed the fields; he rebuilt the cottages in a form fit for human beings to live in; he set up boatyards and organized the fishing business; stopped drunkenness with a high hand, and the incorrigible blackguards he shipped off to the mainland (Laughter.) He built chapels and endowed them; he built schools and provided proper teachers for them. The young lads were trained generally for the sea, and with such effect that the last time he inquired about them there was not a Scilly lad in the merchant service above the age of 21 who was only a sailor before the mast. (Applause.) The soil, being properly cultivated, began to produce crops never heard of before, and the farmers and gardeners were now making fortunes by selling spring vegetables in the London market. Throughout the compass of the British Islands they would not find an equal number of people, on an equal area, on an average, so well clothed, fed, lodged, and educated. These results Mr. Smith arrived at by the most arbitrary and, Mr. Froude must call it, tyrannical exercise of his power as landlord.

How do we mean to apply the moral of this lecture to India? It is in this way. The Permanent Settlement has created a body of large landed proprietors in Bengal; in spite of the law of partition, many of these estates are intact, and it is the resources of these proprietors, which have chiefly brought the waste lands into cultivation; the ryots on large estates are generally better cared for than those on small estates, and we have often noticed among the tenantry of large proprietors a feeling of personal attachment to them which is hardly met with among those of small proprietors. Of course much depends on the personal character of the landlord, but as a rule the large proprietor can afford to be generous, and he is not unfrequently so. The law of partition in this country is a fatal leveller; it has led to the ruin of many eminent and wealthy houses by minute sub-division of property. This result is much to be regretted, and as a remedy for this evil we have whenever opportunity has offered advocated a law of entail. Such a law would better subserve the object of Government in saving old and traditional houses than an Encumbered Estates' Act. Look however to the results of small holdings in Bombay and Madras. There the ryots are in a state of abject poverty; they have scarcely the means to make the two ends meet; the least unlucky wind upsets them. In Bengal we have seen that the sufferers from the late cyclone have sprung into life and activity without scarcely any efforts by the Government or the public to assist them, but such a calamity, in Bombay or Madras would have proved almost a death-blow to the tenantry. In Bengal the large and influential proprietor is a sort of buffer between the ryots and the marmydons of authority but there is no such agency in other parts of India, and the people cannot therefore find natural leaders to look up to for protection. In a country situated as is India, governed by a foreign nation and filled with foreign people for purposes of trade or business, the masses require the intervention of an influential gentry for the representation of their grievances and for protection from wrongs.

## P. W. D.
## III.

THE reckless waste of public money, which marks the administration of the P. W. D. has been not a little due to the employment of inefficient men in the service. The rules for employment also shew what an invidious distinction is made between Europeans and Natives. The rule is that a European holding a certificate from any English Engineering institution may be at once admitted as 2nd Grade Assistant Engineer on Rupees 350 a month as soon as he passes the examination prescribed for the Indian service. But a native candidate, who must be a passed student of the Civil Engineering class of the Presidency College, or the Roorkee College, must begin as an *Apprentice* Assistant Engineer on Rs. 100 per mensem. The distinction is obvious. The Europeans begin as a second grade Engineers on Rs. 350 a month, and the Natives as *Apprentice* Assistant Engineers on Rs. 100. It cannot justly be contended that the European is better qualified than the native. The results of the Roorkee College and the success of the Native Engineers shew that they are in no way inferior to their European confreres; their only fault is that they have not been blessed with a white skin. The same invidious distinction is observable in the promotion of European and Native officers. We give below a statement containing the names of a few Engineers serving for more than four years in the same grade without promotion:

| NAME. | PROVINCE. | BRANCH OF THE P. W. D. | PRESENT GRADE. | DATE OF PROMOTION TO THE PRESENT GRADE. | Services in the present Grade. Years. | Months. | Total service in the Departt. Years. | Months. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Babu Bholanath Dass | Assam | Provincial | Ex. Engr. 3rd Grade | Sept. 1872 | 4 | 3 | 16 | 1 | Railway Engineer. |
| ,, Naraun Dass | Punjab | Do. | Do. 4th Do. | Do | 4 | 3 | 16 | 8 | |
| ,, Khettronath Chatterjee | Central India | Do. | Do. ,, Do. | Do | 4 | 3 | 16 | 1 | |
| ,, Radhika Prosad Mookerjee | Bengal | Do. | Do. ,, Do. | Do | 4 | 3 | 13 | 4 | |
| ,, Isen Chunder Sirkar | Punjab | Do. | Do. ,, Do. | Do | 4 | 3 | 13 | 3 | |
| ,, Kedernath Dass | Bengal | Irrigation | Assistant Engr. 1st Grade | Sept. 1868 | 8 | 3 | 12 | 3 | |
| ,, Rameesar Nath | ..... | Mily. Works | Do. ,, Do. | Mar. 1869 | 7 | 8 | 17 | 7 | |
| ,, Hira Lal Mittra | Bengal | Irrigation | Do. ,, Do. | Aug. 1869 | 7 | 4 | 17 | 4 | |
| ,, Dinanath Sen | Do. | Provincial | Do. ,, Do. | Sept. 1869 | 7 | 4 | 15 | 7 | |
| ,, Mohes Chandra Bosu | Do. | Irrigation | Do. ,, Do. | Do. 1872 | 4 | 3 | 17 | 7 | |
| ,, Radhikamanun Ghosh | Do. | Provincial | Do. ,, 2nd Grade | Mar. 1862 | 14 | 8 | 17 | 7 | |
| ,, Mohendro Nath Bosu | Punjab | Do. | Do. ,, Do. | Nov. 1862 | 8 | 1 | 9 | 10 | |
| ,, Kanti Chundra Banerjee | N. W. P. | Irrigation | Do. ,, Do. | May 1871 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 1 | |
| ,, Raj Chandra Ghosh | Do. | Provincial | Do. ,, Do. | Aug. 1871 | 5 | 4 | 15 | 9 | |
| ,, Moti Lal De | ..... | N. B. S. Ry | Do. ,, Do. | Mar. 1872 | 4 | 8 | 7 | 7 | |
| ,, Omrito Lal Rai Choudhuri | Bengal | Irrigation | Do. ,, Do. | Sept. 1872 | 4 | 3 | 9 | 2 | |
| ,, Rossick Lal Rai | | L. S. S. Ry. | Do. ,, Do. | Do. Do. | 4 | 3 | 9 | 3 | Railway Engineer. |

Now, how do the European Engineers fare? They take, on an average, only 8 years to become an Executive Engineer, 4th grade, 10 years for the 3rd grade, 11 years and 6 months for the 2nd grade, 13 years for the 1st grade; 15 years to become a Superintending Engineer, 3rd grade, 16 years and 6 months for the 2nd grade, and 18 years for the 1st grade; 20 years to become a Chief Engineer, 3rd class, 21 years and 6 months for the 2nd class and 22 years for the 1st class. It will be thus seen that the race distinction is as marked in the promotion of officers as in their admission. The Resolution of the Government of India, dated the 10th September 1874, has made the case worse. The correspondent, whom we quoted in previous articles, thus writes to us on the subject: "The Resolution has caused a good deal of heart-burning amongst the officers and subordinates of the Department generally and of the local administrations specially, as instead of gaining anything they have lost all chances of promotion. The object of the Resolution was to place the rules of promotion in the Public Works Department on a similar footing with that in the Civil Department. But a graver mistake could never be committed; the Public Works establishment attached to a local administration is indeed very small compared with the civil establishment, and consequently the chances of promotion with the hard-worked but at the same time ill-paid officers of the Department have been considerably reduced. Let Government place these officers on a similar footing with the civil officers both as regards their position and prospects, and then introduce the civil system of promotion amongst them. They hold no place in the "list of precedence" prepared by the Government and sanctioned by the State Secretary, their pay is hardly sufficient to afford an honest and respectable living, they have many grades to go through before they can command a respectable income and rise to the prize appointments in the Department, they have such hard work to do as to impair their energies and to bring on bodily and mental infirmities so rapidly that it is no wonder that they are deeply discontented with their lot. Although the Executive Engineers have responsibilities and positions analogous to those of a district civil officer, still the maximum pay they receive, and that when about to retire from the service, falls short of that of Magistrate-Collectors of the last grade."

We now turn to the other important branch of the department, we mean the Accounts Branch. Let us take first the appointment of Assistant Examiners. These officers are selected either by a special examination conducted under the orders of the Accountant General P. W. D. or by the Government of India from among persons, who have undergone similar examinations elsewhere. The dispensation of patronage in this branch shews that while European officers of a very short standing in the service have been promoted from Accountants grade to be Assistant Examiners, the claims of native Accountants of long standing and experience have been generally overlooked. We will give a few examples of jobbery of this kind:

"Mr. W. E. Palmer appointed to the Department in April 1874 as an Accountant 3rd (instead of 4th) Grade and in April 1876 promoted to an Assistant Examinership of the 3rd Grade.

Mr. W. F. Barrow appointed in May 1871 as an Accountant 3rd Grade and in April 1876 promoted to an Assistant Examinership of the 3rd Grade.

Mr. W. F. O'Donoghue appointed Accountant, 4th Grade and in May 1876 promoted as an Assistant Examiner, 3rd Grade."

But scores of natives may be named, who have grown grey in the service, but who are vegetating where they have been. It is strange that this should be the case in a matter in which the natives ought to have the greatest preference by reason of their superior fitness. The natives, as Mr. Townsend once remarked, are born accountants, and yet they are kept down even in the Accounts Department as much as possible. As usual the European officers take the loaves and fishes, and the native officers a few crumbs. An examination is prescribed for the appointment of Assistant Examiners, but that provisions is practicably a dead letter so far as the natives are concerned. We see so many graduates coming out every year, and are they not qualified for appointment to the Accounts' Branch? For ready reference and comparison we give below the subjects of the First Arts Examination in the Calcutta University and the Departmental Examination for Assistant Examiners:

STANDARD FOR THE FIRST ARTS EXAMINATION.

I. and II.—Languages.—English, and one of the following Languages:—

Greek, Latin, Sanskrit, Hebrew, Arabic.

Sentences in each language in which the candidate is examined, are given for translation into the other language. The papers in each language include questions on Grammar and idiom.

III.—Ancient History, World's Geography.

IV.—Mathematics, Pure and Mixed. Arithmetic.—The whole Algebra.—The following in addition to the subjects at Entrance. Quadratic Equations; Proportion; and Variation; Permutations and Combinations; Arithmetical and Geometrical Progressions; the Binomial Theorem; Simple and Compound Interests; Discount; Annuities, the nature and use of Logarithms.

Geometry.—The following is in addition to the subjects at Entrance. The Sixth book of Euclid; the Eleventh book to Prop XXI; Deductions.

Plane Trigonometry.—As far as the solution of Triangles. Mechanics.—Composition and Resolution of Forces; Equilibrium of Forces at a point in one plane; the Mechanical powers; Centre of Gravity,

V.—Psychology and Logic Psychology as in Reids' Inquiry or in Abercrombie's Intellectual Powers; Deductive Logic, as in Fowler.

Chemistry of the Metalloids as in Roscoe is the optional subject in the First Arts' Course in place of Psychology.

DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATION.

Standing Order No. 16 of 1872.—Assistant Examiners will be selected from candidates who must pass an examination conducted under the orders of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, the subjects of which and the marks assigned to them are as follows:

| | Full marks. | minimum required to pass. |
|---|---|---|
| Writing and dictation ... | 150 | 120 |
| Composition ... | 200 | 150 |
| Arithmetic and Mensuration and Logarithms | 250 | 150 |
| Geometry ... | 200 | 120 |
| Algebra ... | 200 | 120 |
| Total ... | 1,000 | 660 |

It will be seen from the above which is the more difficult examination. The B. A. Course is of course higher. But no consideration is shewn to the graduate of the University. The Lieutenant Governor remarked the other day that the University degree ought to be a passport to the public service. His Honor will see how this principle is recognized in the Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department. But this is not all. The Government of India has the discretion of dispensing with the examination if a candidate has passed a higher standard or has performed approved responsible work in an analogous situation. But this discretion so far as we are aware has never been exercised in the case of University graduates. The list of subjects for examination of Accountants 2nd grade is as follows:

The examination papers will be furnished half yearly from the Accountant General's Office. The subjects for examination and the marks assigned to them are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Writing and dictation | 150 |
| Arithmetic, Mensuration, and Logarithms | 250 |
| Composition | 200 |
| Book Keeping and Forms and Procedure of the Public Works Accounts Department | 400 |
| Total | 1000 |

Even for these subordinate appointments also University graduates are not considered eligible. But these graduates are willing to pass a separate examination, if it be open an one, such as is held for admission into the subordinate executive service for Bengal and the Financial Department. The regulations for the appointment of Accountants, 4th grade, are as follows:

Test for Accountant, 4th Grade rising from a salary of Rs. 80 to Rs. 240 per mensem.

Public Works Department Code, Chapter II, Section III, Para 2.—"For admission to the Department as an Accountant, 4th grade, the candidate must bear a good character, must be able to write correctly from dictation in a neat and legible hand and must be an expert arithmetician and rapid computer."

We give below the University Entrance Standard for comparison:

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

I. and II.—Languages.—English, and one of the following Languages.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Greek | Persian | Bengali |
| Latin | Hebrew | Uriya |
| Arabic | Sanskrit | Hindi |
| Urdu | Burmese | Armenian |

Sentences in each language in which the candidate is examined are given for translation into the other language. The papers in each language include questions on grammar and idiom.

The papers in oriental classics contain questions in the vernacular language of the candidate.

III.—History.—The outlines of the History of England, of the History of India and of general geography with a more detailed knowledge of the Geography of India.

IV.—Mathematics.—Arithmetic.—The four simple rules, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Reduction, Practice, Proportion, Simple Interest, Extraction of Square Root.

Algebra; the four simple rules, Proportion, Simple Equations, Extraction of Square Root, Greatest Common Measure Least Common Multiple.

Geometry,—The first four Books of Euclid, with easy deductions.

The question naturally arises why are not the passed Entrance students held eligible for this branch? Our correspondent writes:

"Now I must mention that the Departmental examinations alluded to are held half yearly—on first Monday of February and August of each year. Hitherto the candidate for the 4th grade Accountantship were only examined at the times mentioned in the Civil Engineering College of Roorkee or Calcutta and there are already a large number of successful examinees still unemployed; but with a view to pass and appoint the Europeans only the Accountant General, Public Works Department got the following standing order issued by the Government of India.

Standing order No. 43 of 1874.—'Candidates may also be examined and passed by the Accountant General, Public Works Department."

No mention is made or restriction placed regarding the time, so the Accountant General may examine and pass an protege of his he likes and as often as vacancies will occur. Thus the prospects of the College candidates, who are mostly natives, are doomed for ever."

Our object in this article is to shew what systematic injustice is done to Native candidates for employ in the Public Works Department whether in the Engineering or Accounts Branch. The facts we have given above are we hope sufficiently clear and demonstrative. Will Sir Andrew Clarke be good enough to direct his attention to the present invidious distinction made in the employment of Natives and Europeans and remedy the evil?

## THE EXCHANGE QUESTION.

It is with no little pleasure we take this opportunity to congratulate our hitherto desponding remitters on the happy turn, which the exchange market has just taken between this country and England. From the lowest point of 1*s* 6½*d* it has all of a sudden risen to about 1*s* 11*d* per rupee; and by the last telegram silver in England is quoted at 58½, which during the late panic had receded to 47*d* per ounce, shewing an advance of nearly 25 per cent. in its value. This speedy reaction has evidently tended to the improvement in the rates of exchange. The fact of America having purchased in England silver to the value of £200,000, for coinage purposes is an undeniable proof of the fallacy of the assertion of those, who had calculated on an endless production of the metal there, its consequent excessive import into England, and the unprecedented cheapness in its value. These fears are now happily almost dispelled.

The *Home News* says, "America is not sending so much silver as she used to do. Our imports of it thence were in the month of October this year and the two preceding, years as follows:—

1874... ... ... ... ...£193,971
1875 ... ... ... .....„261,093
1876... ... ... ... ...„ 80,092

As we anticipated the low price of silver caused a overflow of gold into England from all parts of Europe and elsewhere. The Bank of England's coffer was never so full as of late. Indeed 35 millions of pounds sterling were its stock in September last. This redundancy of gold was surely for no other purpose than its investment in silver. Even China and Japan we find had sent orders to England for this metal.

We humbly hope it will not be deemed too pretentious on our part if we remind our readers that during the late warm discussion of the Exchange question both here and elsewhere we recommended the introduction of a double currency, a suggestion which did not meet with that reception which we had reason to expect. Had England availed herself of the unprecedentedly easy market of silver, and legalized a uniform silver currency both for India and Great Britain, our Government and the European public in this country, and the merchant and manufacturer in England would have saved the immense loss in Exchange which all the parties interested have sustained. But from a blind self-interest England has lost a splendid opportunity.

The very announcement of the project of the American Government to introduce a silver currency in its own country has at once given an impetus to the value of that metal. We do hope that the venture of that Government will be permanently successful, and thus tend to annihilate that false alarm, which did so much mischief to the trade and people of every part of the world; and this change we also hope will compensate the losses which have been sustained.

## THE STUDY OF BOTANY.

THE Lieutenant Governor has recorded the following minute on the study of Botany in the Calcutta Medical College, dated the 11th October last:

I should be obliged if the authorities concerned in the regulation of the standard of examination at the Medical College at Calcutta would be good enough to consider the question whether the number of botanical lectures for the students could not be diminished. Looking to the several subjects in which the students have to qualify themselves, also to the fact that the instruction in chemistry might be further developed with advantage, and that the several branches of regular medical education are so difficult as to require all the time that the students can possibly spare; looking, further, to the view that it is important to avoid burdening and taxing their minds with a multiplicity of subjects, beyond that which is absolutely necessary, I incline to think that the students need not attend so many as forty lectures in the course, the number now prescribed. After consulting Dr. G. King, the Professor, I gather that a course of twenty lectures would suffice, not indeed for teaching the students botany in its wide and comprehensive sense, but for teaching them as much botany as is absolutely needful to be taught, regard being had to the many other subjects which must be pressed on their thoughts and their memories.

The course of lectures now comprises, as I have ascertained from the Professor, the anatomy and histology of the flowering plants; the anatomy of the flowerless cryptogamic plants; vegetable physiology; the functions of the vegetable cell; the chemical processes in plants; the phenomena of fertilisation and reproduction; modes of artificial reproduction; some sketch of the principles of agriculture; the geographical distribution of plants; some sketch of fossil botany; some account of the part played by plants in the general economy of Nature; systematic botany; sketch of the general principles of the classification and nomenclature of plants; some account of the artificial systems of Linnæus; some account of the systems of natural orders in general, and the system of DeCandolle as modified by Ben tham and Hooker in particular; a detailed account of some 20 to 25 natural orders, which are specially important in Bengal.

Now this course, however useful and interesting, is somewhat extensive; perhaps our medical students need not be carried through the whole of it; at all events the lectures on some parts of it might be made brief and general. This curtailment or simplification could well be arranged by the Professor after communicating, if necessary, with the Principal.

But I would record my conviction of a truth, which is doubtless present to the minds both of the Principal and the Professor, namely this, that if the botanical instruction is to sink into the recollection of the students, so as to be a part of the mental acquisitions stored up by them for use in their future careers, it must be illustrated by specimens of living plants, and accompanied by the scientific dissection of plants, not only by the hands of the Professor, but also by the hands of the students themselves; it must be followed by inspection and observation of the growing and flourishing plants in their several stages of developments, and in their various orders, genera and species. This is in some respects fully done at present, and in other respects partially done. For this essential work the Botanical Gardens at Calcutta offer extraordinary advantages. I should hope that most of the instruction will be delivered in the Gardens, and among the plants especially, if the number of lectures shall be lessened as proposed in this Minute. I learn that this instruction is already to some extent afforded in the Gardens. The principle to be followed is this—let there be fewer lectures, but let the visits of the students to the Gardens be more and more. I trust that the Principal may be able to arrange this in communication with the Professor, who is also Superintendent of the Gardens.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

This minute was laid before the Faculty of Medicine on Tuesday last, which we understand have adopted the recommendation of the Lieutenant Governor.

We regret this decision for two reasons. A course of 20 lectures would scarcely cover the elements of Botany. The investigation of the indigenous drugs of the country is most important, and though it is a matter of regret that Indian students do not sufficiently utilize their knowledge and opportunities, the reduction of the number of lectures will tend still more to reduce their knowledge and opportunities. Sir Richard Temple is quite right when he says that if the botanical instruction is to sink into the recollection of the students, so as to be a part of the mental acquisitions stored up by them for use in their future careers, it must be illustrated by specimens of living plants, and accompanied by the scientific dissection of plants, not only by the hands of the Professor, but also by the hands of the students themselves; it must be followed by inspection and observation of the growing and flourishing plants in their several stages of developments, and in their various orders, genera and species. His Honor accordingly hopes that most of the instruction will be delivered in the Gardens, and among the plants especially, if the number of lectures shall be lessened as proposed in this Minute. But the question is—will practical instruction be given to the extent desired? We fear not. The result of the reduction of the number of lectures we suspect will be a relief to the lecturer, but will lead to no benefit to the students.

## LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE UNDERSTAND that His Honor the Lieutenant Governor intends to appoint a Commission to enquire into and report upon the facts illustrative of the cause of the epidemic fever given in the pamphlet of Babu Degamber Mitter, C.S.I., which we noticed last week. The Commission will consist of the Sanitary Commissioner, another Medical Officer, a Canal Officer, a native Deputy Collector, and a native Zemindar.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the report of a meeting of native gentlemen for the establishment of an

Asylum for the "Native Blind and Incurables." It is to be called after the name of Sir Richard Temple. The sum of Rs. 27,050 has already been subscribed for the institution. The meeting elected no less than 18 "Patrons" and 52 members of the Committee for the management of the Asylum. The fund already raised is very small; it will go a very short way in finding accomodation and providing maintenance for the Asylum. We still think that it would be better if the fund were made over to the District Charitable Society for the special purpose, for which it has been collected.

THE INAUGURAL meeting of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association was held at the Town Hall on Saturday last under the auspices of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor. Sir Richard Temple delivered an encouraging address. The Resolutions submitted to the meeting were duly passed. Sir Richard Temple offered a donation of Rs. 500 and a monthly subscription of Rs. 50 so long as he will be in Bengal.

A SPECIAL meeting was held at the Town Hall on Saturday last under the presidency of Mr. Buckland, the Presidency Commissioner, for the purpose of devising measures to observe in the capital with becoming ceremony and *eclat* the proclamation of the assumption of the Queen's Imperial Title on New Year's Day. Mr. Buckland in his opening speech gave two important assurances, 1stly that no subscriptions will be called for, and 2ndly that there will be no shoe regulation as usual at Durbars. The arrangements contemplated on this auspicious occasion are as follows. We propose, said Mr. Buckland, to have a large shamiana or a number of shamianas on the Maidan and to provide seats for the leading members of the community, both Native and European, who will be specially invited to attend, as well as for as many others as there may be found space for. It is estimated that the Magistrate of 24-Pergunahs will bring in a contingent of 600 and the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, of about 1000 persons. The troops in the garrison will all turn out, and the artillery from Barrackpore will come down to fire the Imperial Salute. The proclamation will be read by Mr. Buckland in English as the senior executive civilian presiding on the occasion; and some native gentlemen with a stentorian voice will be asked to read the Hindustani and Bengali versions. Certificates of honor about 80 in number will be presented, and an address will be made accordingly to the tenor of the instructions received from the Viceroy. It is desired to secure as large and honourable an attendance as possible. European ladies it is hoped will grace the occasion, and native gentlemen were exhorted to bring their little girls, if they could not hand their grown-up ladies. The Durbar or rather the reading of the proclamation is to take place at noon, as the proclamation is to be read simultaneously throughout India Mr. Buckland concluded by moving the appointment of an Executive Committee. The motion was seconded by the venerable head of the native community, the Raja Romanath Tagore Bahadoor, C.S.I,

IT IS announced by the *Indian Mirror* on the "best authority" that Raja Harendrakrishna Bahadur will be appointed District Magistrate and Babu Grishchunder Ghose. District Judge. We may say that it is believed that Bankurah will be made the scene of the experiment. Babu Juggodishnath Roy, it is rumoured, will be transferred to Bankurah as District Superintendent of Police. The arrangement seems likely as Mr. Tweedie will shortly vacate the District Bench of Bankurah. The district of Bankurah will thus have a Native Magistrate, a Native Judge and a Native District Superintendent of Police. Formerly it was ruled by a native chief, the Raja of Bishenpore.

WE ARE sorry to record the death of Babu Soobuhass Mullick. After suffering for some months he breathed his last on the 12th instant. The lamented deceased was a leading representative of the Mullicks of Calcutta. He was a Justice of the Peace and Honorary Magistrate. Although a man of retiring disposition, he used to take a lively interest in his work as an Honorary Magistrate in trying municipal cases. He was the first Bustee proprietor, who seconded Sir Stuart Hogg's scheme of improvement by carrying it out on his own property, for which he received the thanks of the local Government, the Government of India, and the Secretary of State. He was gentle, amiable. and kind-hearted. His death is regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends.

THE LAST CALCUTTA GAZETTE brings to notice another act of beneficence of that high-minded noble lady the Maharanee Surnomoyee of Cossimbazar. She has made the handsome donation of Rs. 3000 for the relief of the cyclone-stricken people of Backergunge. His Honor the Lieutenant Governor justly observes "that as on other occasions so now the Maharanee has shown herself a foremost benefactress of the poor and distressed and he has much pleasure to convey to her the thanks of Government for this charitable donation."

THE UNFORTUNATE districts afflicted by the cyclone and the storm-wave have not yet seen the worst of the evils. The after-consequences seem to be most widely felt; of course the crops have been more or less severely damaged. In Backergunge the *aus* crops have been more severely damaged in the interior of the district than was anticipated last week. In Chittagong the outturn of the paddy crops is not expected to be good. From Noakhally no official report for the last week was received, but we fear the accounts so far as the southern portion of the district is concerned is not favorable. In Backergunge there is much sickness over most part of the district. Cholera and fever are prevalent in Thannas Burrisal, Backergunge, Jhollokoty, Mendigune, Gournadi, Sulshakhalli, Mirzagunge, Perozepore, Shampkati, and Matbaria. In Chittagong there was cholera all over the district, and its ravages were frightful. It is now abating in all places except Seetacoond. The state of the public health and prospects of the crops in all other districts are good and hopeful.

THE JUDGMENT of the High Court in the Nuisance case of the Fenwah ryots is as follows:

"With regard to the conviction under section 290, with which alone we are now asked to deal, we think that that conviction must be set aside, on the ground that on the face of the judgment it appears that no offence under section 268 of the Indian Penal Code was committed. The Magistrate himself disposes of the matter so far as the second clause of that section is concerned by finding in favor of the defendants that the road in question which was alleged to have been obstructed was not a public road. It is true that he goes on to say nevertheless that a public nuisance had been committed within the meaning of section 268; but he no where in his judgment finds any facts which would bring the case within the first clause of that section. He no where finds any fact which would show that anything was done by the defendants which would cause either injury or danger or annoyance to the public, or to the people in general who dwell or occupy property in the vicinity of the place where the alleged nuisance, existed. And as has already been said he has himself excluded the latter part of the clause. Therefore under the circumstances, we are bound to say that upon the facts found by the Magistrate himself, this conviction cannot be supported, and must be set aside."

In the petition of the ryots they submitted a further prayer to this effect:

Your petitioners pray, that your Lordships will be pleased to set aside the conviction and sentence, and further quash the order of Mr. Kirkwood, dated the 30th March 1876, directing your petitioners not to erect any *bund* in future, as the said order was bad in law on the following ground:

For that the erection of the *bund* in question not being a public nuisance. Mr. Kirkwood had no jurisdiction to issue the order under section 519 of the Procedure Code.

The judgment of the High Court is silent on this point because we believe the order of Mr. Kirkwood was an executive order. At every step of the Chittagong cases Mr. Kirkwood is coming out with increased lustre.

THE SYLHET CORRESPONDENT of the *Indian Mirror* has the following:

THE suit for damages brought by the Cachar Pleader against Mr. Damant, was finally decided by the District Judge of Sylhet on the 2nd instant. The case came on for hearing on the 23rd ultimo. The plaintiff, as reparation of injury done to his honor, has obtained a decree for Rs. 500 without cost against the defendant. The statements set forth by the plaintiff in his plaint were entirely borne out by the evidence for the prosecution. Two Pleaders, witnesses for the plaintiff, among other things, deposed that they informed Mr. Damant before the plaintiff had actually been pulled by the ear of the Chaprasi, that he belonged to their profession, but to no purpose. The Chaprasi, named Jung who was a witness for the defence, affirmed that having been ordered by the defendant he took the plaintiff by the ear and turned him out of the Court-room. It was also proved by some of the plaintiff's respectable witnesses that it was not the plaintiff himself who was making a noise on the occasion. The noise in question, was made outside the Court-room, and the plaintiff was in no way connected with the affair. The only fault he committed, was that he whispered into the ear of a brother Pleader at the time. We are sorry to observe that the punishment awarded, appears to us very inadequate, if the nature of the offence is considered. The amount decreed will fall much short of the expenses incurred by the plaintiff. The damages he claimed, were Rs. 5,000. He had to pay about Rs. 375, to meet the Court fees alone. His costs may be fairly estimated at upwards of Rs. 400!

Now a word about our Government. We are at a loss to account for its wisdom in helping Mr. Damant by all available means in the above case. What could so much interest the Local Government in the case against the defendant Hakim, is a mystery to us. The action was brought against Mr. Damant as a private individual, and for our Government to render any special assistance to the defendant was, in our opinion, the most unwise step adopted by Col. Keatings.

The scandals of high-handed proceedings by district officers are increasing. We hope Lord Lytton will take due notice of these cases and vindicate the character of the Government. We have noticed several cases in our columns, and they were we submit much more outrageous and scandalous than the Fuller Case.

# THE VERNACULAR PRESS.

The *Shomprokash* thinks that the enactment of the special law for curbing refractory and recusant ryots in Bengal has become absolutlly necessary. The most refractory of all ryots are the Mahomedans who on some pretext or other stop payment of rent and combine against their zemindars. The Rent Law has wedged in the zemindars in a vice, and while they are under the law powerless for taking effective measures for bringing their ryots to reason the ryots themselves have found in the law a powerful anxiliary to support their recusancy. He recommends that such ryots who on frivolous and groundless pleas withhold payment of rent should be subjected to double punishment. The Judge should have power to order payment of rent with costs and also to fine and imprison them for misconduct.

The same journal advises the zemindars to reform their offices and introduce men of principle and education to manage their affairs. Most of the men they have now are harpies devoid of sense and conscience. It is a pretext to say that educated men do not understand zemindari business. If they have proved efficient Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, Munsiffs and Sub-Judges, surely they will also be good zemindari managers. Most zemindars far from visiting their zemindaries do not know even what number of ryots they have, their condition and circumstances.

The *Shahachar* makes the following acknowledgment of the virtues of Sir Richard Temple:

"We must however admit with thankfulness that he (Sir Richard) regards the natives of this country as human beings repectable and deserving of consideration. Most Englishmen like the present Commissioner of the Presidency Division treat the natives as coolies and bought slaves. They have not a single good word to spare for them. But we have been informed that even in private Sir Richard Temple does not speak disparagingly of them—does not shew that he has any abhorence for them or that he thinks that they are objects of unmitigated contempt."

The *Shomeprokash* deprecates the arrangement proposed to stand in lieu of the superintendent of encumbered estates in Oudh for the management of those estates by the collectors. It may benefit the Talookdars but it will bring ruin upon the mass of the people. The holdings of Ayamadars and Mourusdars will be sold in no time. The ryots and under tenants of Oudh are exceedingly poor. Most of them have not the power of paying their rents punctually on due date. The ultimate result will be that all such under-tenants will be converted into tenants-at-will while the wants of the Talookdars will remain unmitigated It would be worth while to enquire—what are the reasons which prevent Talookdars paying their rents on the due date? They are first, the lands are not fertile and where this disadvantage does not exist, the people themselves are not sufficiently industrious cultivators: the other reason is the improvident habits of the Talookdars.

The *Bharut Mehcer* suggests that for the reform of the Mofussil police a few measures only are necessary. First increase the constables' pay, then grant similar increase to the salaries of the Sub-Inspectors who with salaries of Rs. 60 or 70 have often to entertain their masters, thus holding out little inducements to educated men to accept police service. There will be no harm if there be a reduction in numbers and the rank of Assistant Superintendents be altogether abolished.

The *Moorshedabad Patrika* says that in Assam except the wealthy and lovers of finery the majority of the people still use home-made cloths. Spinnings and cloth weaving is held a valued accomplishment of women. Their skill and workmanship are not confined to plain fabrics. They spin wool and silk and turn out beautifully ornamented fabrics.

The *Samaj Durpan* says that it is folly to exhort the Indians by song and declamation to rouse themselves from their lethargy. India from time immemorial has been split into various independent states which had nothing in common and which viewed each other with jelousy. Anything like unity and agreement between the states never existed, and it would appear from the constitution of things that India never enjoyed and will never enjoy peace and harmony except in an empire under the Government of a paramount power. If then such is her inevitable lot—why grumble at her remaining under the British Government?

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

| MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS, | Rs. | As. | P |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Rai Radhagobind Raj Shaheb Bahadoor* ..... ..... | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| H. G. Sharp, Esq., C.S., Gya, subscription up to December 1877 ..... ..... ..... ..... | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Moonshi Gungapersad Shahi, Kourh, Mirzapore... | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| Mahomed Irshad Ali Chowdhuri (no destination) | 13 | 0 | 0 |
| Secy., Sooltanpore Institute ..... ..... | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| V. Venkatachariar, Esq., Shimoga..... ... | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| Pundit Sheonarain, Sombhar ..... ..... | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| Babu Ramapersad Chuckerbutty, Ampta .... ..... | 3 | 5 | 0 |
| ,, Obhoycoomar Mookerjee, Agra ..... ... | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| ,, Gopalchurn Dutt, Sylhet..... ..... | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| ,, Sreenath Roy, Lucknow ..... ..... | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Woopendronath Mookerjee, Bankoorah.. .. | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Neesheekant Banerjee, Chowdhuri, Kalipara | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Ganendrocoomar Roy Chowdhuri, Takee .... | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| ,, Ramchurn Pershad, Gya..... ..... ..... | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| ,, Nobokrishna Chatterjee, Oonao ..... .. | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| ,, Tejchunder Mookerjee, Mirzapore... ..... | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, Hurrochunder Chowdhuri, Sherepore..... | 3 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, Krishnachunder Biswas, Bogra..... ..... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Anundpershad Dutt, Ghasipara..... | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Banymadhub Chatterjee, Diamond Harbour | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, Anantram, Allahabad..... ..... .. | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| ,, Gobindram,, Allahabad..... ..... ..... | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, Shibchunder Mookerjee Etah ..... | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, Jadoopotty Chatterjee, Idilpore... ..... .. | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, Bhugutlall Misser, Bhagulpore..... ..... | 4 | 8 | 0 |
| ERRATUM. | | | |
| For Doorgadass Dutt, Moral, read Meerut..... | 10 | 0 | 0 |

# Government Notifications,

**Calcutta Gazette.**—*December* 13, 1876.

GENERAL.—*The 5th December* 1876—Mr. J. F. Blumhardt Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

*The 7th December* 1876.—Mr. G. Toynbee, C.S., who reported his arrival at Bombay on return from furlough on the 3rd November 1876, is allowed subsidiary leave from that date to the 27th idem, to enable him to rejoin his appointment.

Mr. L. R. Forbes, Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Palamow Division of the Lohardugga district, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X (B.C.) of 1871.

*The 8th December* 1876.—M. T. J. Mendes, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Nuddea, is transferred to Jessore.

Mr. Robert H. Anderson, who has recently been appointed to be a member of the Bengal Civil Service, is appointed to be an Assistant Magistrate and Collector in the Dacca Division.

Mr. Francis Alexander Slack, who has recently been appointed to be a member of the Bengal Civil Service, is appointed to be an Assistant Magistrate and Collector in the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division, and is posted to the district of Bogra.

Baboo Taruck Nath Mullick, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Alipore, is posted temporarily to Sealdah.

Baboo Rash Behary Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Howrah, is posted temporarily to the 24-Pergunnahs.

*The 9th December* 1876.—M. C. J. S. Faulder, who has recently been appointed to be a member of the Bengal Civil Service, is appointed to be an Assistant Magistrate and Collector in the Rajshahy and Cooch Behar Division, and is posted to the district of Pubna.

Baboo Kali Prossano Sircar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jessore, is allowed leave for two months under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code.

*The 11th December* 1876.—Mr. D. B. Allen, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Nuddea, on leave, is transferred to Dacca.

Mr. J. E. A. Eyre, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to have charge of the Banka division of the Bhagulpore district.

Moonshee Wajee-ooddeen Ahmed, Canoongo at Nattore, is appointed to act as a Sub-Deputy Collector in Rungpore during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Poorno Chunder Gupta or until further orders.

In modification of the orders of the 16th November 1876. Baboo Soorjee Kumar Sen is appointed temporarily to be a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Seventh Grade, *vice* Baboo Rajendranath Roy.

Baboo Bhoyrubnath Palit is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the First Grade at Kooshtea, in Nuddea, *vice* Baboo Soorjee Kumar Sen.

Baboo Nobin Krishna Banerjee, Canoongo at Chooadangah, in Nuddea, is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade at Bagirhat, in that district, *vice* Baboo Bhoyrub Nath Palit.

Mr. H. F. Browne, C.S., having reported his return from furlough on the afternoon of the 9th instant, is allowed subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days.

*The 12th December* 1876.—Mr. S. S. Jones, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Durbhunga is appointed to have charge of the Seetamurhee Division of the Mozufferpore district.

This cancels the orders of the 27th ultimo, appointing Mr. G. C. M. Smith, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to have charge of the Seetamurhee Division.

Mr. G. C. M. Smith, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to the Sudder Station of Shahabad.

Mr. H. G. Sharp, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Gya, is transferred to Durbhunga.

Mr. D W. M. Testro, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Gya, is appointed to act as a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First Grade, and is posted temporarily to Gya on being relieved of his present acting appointment.

Baboo Rojoninath Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Purneah, having resumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 4th instant, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 8th September 1876 is cancelled.

Mr. G. J. S. Hodgkinson, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hooghly, is appointed to act temporarily as Magistrate and Collector of that district with effect from the 8th instant, the date on which he relieved Sir W. J. Herschel, *Bart.*, of the office of Magistrate and Collector of Hooghly.

Mr. B. G. Geidt, C.S., Assistant Magistrate and Collector, is posted to the district of Burdwan.

The orders of the 27th November 1876, appointing Mr. J. C. Geddes, C.S., to be a District and Sessions Judge of the 2nd grade, will have effect from the 18th October 1876.

The orders of the 27th November 1876, appointing Mr. J. Tweedie, C.S., to be Judge of the Small Cause Courts at Krishnaghur, Ranaghat, and Meherpore, will have effect from the 18th October 1876.

Mr. H. F. J. Kean, C.S., is appointed to be a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the 1st grade.

POLICE.—*The 6th December* 1876.—Mr. A. Blair, District Superintendent of Police, is appointed to act as District Superintendent of Police, Jessore.

*The 7th December* 1876.—Mr. Cecil Wilfred Tuite Dalton is appointed to act until further orders as an Assistant Superintendent of Police, and is posted to Patna.

Mr. W. F. Smith, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Patna, is allowed leave for two months and five days, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 11th November 1876.

*The 8th December* 1876.—Mr. Thomas Coope Wadham, who was appointed, under the orders of the 23rd ultimo, to act as an Assistant Superintendent of Police, is posted to Patna.

Mr. G. J. Cawley, Assistant Superintendent of Police, First Grade in Assam, is promoted to the Fifth Grade of District Superintendents of Police.

Mr. A. V. Knyvett, Assistant Superintendent of Police, First Grade, Mozufferpore, is promoted to the Fifth Grade of District Superintendents of Police.

REGISTRATION.—*The 7th December* 1876.—Mahomad Muzhar Sub-Registrar of Rangpore, is transferred to Munshai, in the district of Purneah.

Syed Nasir Ally, Sub-Registrar of Munshai, is transferred to Rangpore.

*The 12th December* 1876.—Mr. F. A. Dawson, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Cuttack, is appointed to officiate in the First Grade of Assistant Superintendents of Police, with effect from the date on Mr. H. L. Jones, District Superintendent of Police, avails himself of the subsidiary leave granted to him under orders of the 18th November 1876.

The following transfers of police-officers are made:—

Mr. G. H. French, Assistant Superintendent of Police,—from Noakholly to Moorshedabad.

Baboo Guddadhur Khan, Assistant Superintendent of Police,—from Moorshedabad to Midnapore.

Mr. G. D. Graham, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police,—from Midnapore to the 24-Pergunahs.

M. A. H. James is reappointed to Officiate in the Fourth Grade of District Superintendents of Police, with effect from the 21st September 1876, the date on which he took charge of the office of District Superintendent of Police, Maldah, on return from leave on medical certificate.

EDUCATION.—*The 11th December* 1876.—W. A. Ewbank M. A., Principal, Dacca College, is appointed to act until further orders in the Second Class of the Bengal Educational Service.

Mr. A. M. Nash, B. A., Professor, Presidency College, is appointed to act until further orders in the Third Class of the Bengal Educational Service.

Mr. J. K. Rogers, Professor of the Patna College, is transferred to the Hooghly College *vice* Mr. Rowe, with effect from 1st January 1877.

Baboo Prasana Kumar Roy, B. Sc., D. Sc., is appointed to be an Assistant Professor in the Patna College, with effect from 1st January 1877.

*The 12th December* 1876.—Mr. William Booth, B.A., is appointed to the Fourth Class of the Bengal Educational Service, and to be a Professor in the Presidency College.

MEDICAL.—*The 7th December* 1876.—Surgeon S. H. Dantra having reported his arrival from England, is posted to do duty in the Presidency General Hospital as a temporary measure.

# Advertisements.


পোর্ট ক্যানিং এবং ল্যাণ্ড ইম্প্রুভমেণ্ট কোং।

লিমিটেড।

এতদ্দ্বারা সকলকে সংবাদ দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে উক্ত কোম্পানির তৃতীয় মুলাফা অংশ কিম্বা সেয়ার প্রতি ১০ দশ টাকার হিসাবে দেওয়া স্থির হইয়াছে, এবং যে সকল অংশীদারের নাম এই মাহার ১৫ তারিখ পর্য্যন্ত রেজিষ্টরিতে আছে তাঁহারা ২০শে তারিখ বুধবার কিম্বা তাহার পর যে দিন হউক তাঁহাদিগের সেয়ার সার্টিফিকেট অর্থাৎ অংশীদারের চিহ্নিত নম্বর পত্র সহিত উপস্থিত হইলে তাঁহাদিগের প্রাপ্তব্য টাকা দেওয়া যাইবেক।

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I am the son of the late Titaram Paul of Midnapore who the public is well aware, was acquainted with specific medicines for the above diseases. I fully learnt the mode of preparing those medicines from my late father and have cured many people of Midnapore, Calcutta, Hooghly and other places since his death. Any one wishing to be treated by me can apply to me at my residence No. 13, Nilmoni Dutt's Lane, Champatola, Calcutta.

WOOPENDRA NATH PAUL.

I HEREBY certify that my youngest son suffered from Asthma from his fifth to his eleventh year and was wholly cured by the Medicine of Baboo Woopendra Nath Paul.

RAJNARAIN BOSE,
*President of the Adi Brahmo Samaj*

My father was ailing from asthma for a long time. He had recourse to various sorts of treatment, but none of them proved effectual. At last he regularly used the medicine of Babu Upendra Nath Pal, and was, within a month, freed from all disorders. My own experience leads me to admit that the medicine of Upendra Babu is especially efficacious in cases of Asthma.

HEM CHANDRA BHATTACHARJIA,
*Editor of Balmiki Ramayana. And Asst. Secretary. Adi Brahmo Somaj, 28th Baisak, 1798 Sakabda.*

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I have bought your "Amritarasa" to the amount of Rs. 150. This is a very wonderful medicine. We are quite surprised to see its wonderful power to cure various intricate diseases. In cases of Colic pain (sool) Asthma, Consumption, Chronic Fever, Dyspepsea, Dysentery and Hysterea, its efficacy has been fully observed.

Koylash Chunder Roymohasoy,
Zemindar and Hony. Magistrate;
Dehoorda Zillah, Baleshwar.

Last Bysakh my wife was laid up with various complicated diseases, so much so that there was no means of saving her life. In this state your Amritarasa was administered to her, and she is perfectly cured now.

Issur Chunder Roy Chowdhry,
Bahalgram, Raigunge.

Your Amritarasa being administered to my wife, her diseases seems to be in a great measure checked. The bodily weakness is much less than before. The pain in the stomach is not entirely cured yet, but I hope, from the state she is now in, that by continuing the medicine longer, she might possibly get completely cured. For the disease is not of a short standing.

Shusi Bhusun Haldar,
Deputy Magistrate of Mathabhanga;
Zillah Kuch Behar.

The curative virtue of your Amritarasa is widely known, and I am very happy to see some patients wonderfully cured by it. I do not know what amount of virtue you are acquiring by saving thousands from untimely death.

Chowdhry Protap Narain Roy,
Zemindar of Bansi liha.

By using your Amritarasa continually my disease has been checked in a great measure. My health is progressing, and I have gained much liveliness. Hoping to be perfectly cured by the use of few bottles more.

Chowdhry Narain Chunder Roy Bahadoor,
Chooramun in Malda.

Babu Motilal Lahery of the Sub-Division Dhubri and some others have been cured by the use of your famous Amritarasa.

Roy Protap Chunder Barua Bahadoor,
Zemindar of Gouripoor, Dhubri.

I once tried your excellent medicine (Amritarasa) in chronic Headache, and the infallible result duly communicated to you. Now I have much pleasure to inform you again that I have tested its efficacy in some cases of Chronic Fever and Spleen with wonderful effect.

I have also cured 8 Cholera cases by your valuable pills—it is the only best reliable remedy yet found.

Rajendra Nath Datta,
Secy. of Rama N. P. Club.

I have much pleasure to inform you that I have been able to cure 50 cases out of 51, who were suffering under complicated diseases. In conclusion I assure you that your Amritarasa is a very efficacious medicine, and the further circulation of it is indispensibly requisite.

Purno Chunder Banerjea,
Member of Chinsurah Club.

One phial of your Amritarasa has done a good deal of good to my younger brother, who was suffering from a long time under Dysentery, Chronic Fever and Spleen. The 1st and 2nd diseases have altogether disappeared, and the Spleen is much better, and hope, will be cured in another b ttle.

Dukhina Perda Roy Chowdhry,
Mohesrakha.

A phial of your Amritarasa was brought by me, and given to a woman who was suffering too much from Chronic Fever and other complicated diseases; and I am very glad to inform you that she is wonderfully cured by the use of the same.

Bonomally Paul,
Goonotea *via* Sainthia.

Last year by using your valuable Amritarasa. I am perfectly cured of Chronic Colic pain (sool), from which I suffered.

Joygobind Dutt,
Jatanpookhru *via* Jalpaiguri.

Your Amritarasa is very efficacious. My friend was suffering from fever for 7 years, from Spleen for 5 years and from Dysentery for 1 year, and was exceedingly weak. He used one phial of your Amritarasa, and is much better now The fever is cured, ¼th of the Spleen is reduced, and in place of about 12 bloody stools daily he has 2 or 3 motions now without blood.

Jogendra Chunder Bosu,
Ghutiabazar, Hugli.

Since a year I had been suffering from fever and cough. Having tried in vain various native and European medicines, I was at last completely cured by using your wide known Amritarasa.

Romanath Banerjea,
Huripur, Zillah Dinagepoor.

My poor letter can describe very little the virtue of your valuable medicine known throughout this part of the world. Often do I hear that many persons in these localities are saved from the attack of many dreadful and fatal diseases by means of your kindness. We have seen that Babu Radha Mohun Mookerjea is cured of a long standing Dyspepsea of an aggravated form, and his wife of a chronic asthma in a short time. Amritarasa (*i. e.* a drink which prevents death) is really achieving what its name imports.

Shama Churn Mittra,
Deputy Post-master, Bansdiha.

My brother has derived great benefit by using your Amritarasa. His colic (sool) pain and rumbling of the stomach are cured.

Prosunno Coomar Dass,
Ratnapur, Moorshidabad.

Your Amritarasa was use in a case of Fistula, the sore is cured, there being now only a spot in the place.

Gobind Chunder Sett,
Fansidewa, Darjeeling.

My venerable father was suffering under fever, cough, and gonorrhœa from a long time. He used 3 bottles of your valuable Amritarasa, (though he was unable to use it regularly), and his fever and cough are perfectly cured, and about 12 annas of gonorrhœa are reduced. This last disease is of 25 years standing.

Burneshwar Mookerjea,
Chooramun, Zilla Malda.

Those who used your valuable medicine Amritarasa here, have all been perfectly cured.

Loke Nath Bosu,
Kuttack.

## INFALLIBLE CHOLERA PILLS.

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It is also a sovereign remedy for Sunstroke. This dangerous disease is cured in about half an hour, as if by magic.

The pills does not contain opium, chillies, poison or any intoxicating drug and can be safely used by women advanced in pregnancy and so by infants.

Cost for 50 Pills which can cure about 20 persons is Rs. 5 only. Certificates from gentlemen are annexed below.

HEM CHUNDER BANERJEA,
*Missirpokhar, Benares.*

I have the honor to inform you that your medicine for cholera was received here when the disease had nearly disappeared from the town. It was however administered in 2 cases with successful result.

Sd. W. R. LARMINE.
*Magistrate of Bankura.*

I am very glad to say that your Cholera pills have cured all the 10 cases in which they were administered.

(Sd.) D. V. SAPRAY,
*Bankipur.*

I am requested by the Maharaja of Burdwan to inform you that during the recent outbreak of Cholera in this place, your pills were tried in several cases which occurred among the servants of His Highness and were found to be efficacious. In all these cases the medicine was administered in the early stage of the disease but in one case in which it was administered to a patient who was in an advanced stage it was powerless and the man died.

(Sd.) T. B. MILLER,
*Private Secretary.*

Your Cholera pills are really infallible. Not being a professional man I was afraid to try your medicine at first but I administered it in 3 cases given up by the Doctors as hopeless. Two of the patients recovered quickly within 6 hours by using only two pills each. The other a child took one pill which stopped his purging, vomitting, perspiration and spasm and caused a discharge of urine, but unfortunately at this stage his parents gave him some other medicine. The result was the disease relapsed and the child died.

(Sd.) BIPIN BEHARI DUTT,
*Station Master Doomraw.*

The few Cholera pills that you kindly gave me when I went to Gya in the Cholera season, have wonderfully saved the lives of 13 persons from that fatal disease.

(Sd.) RAMCHUNDER PUNDIT,
*Sanscrit College, Benares.*

I have to inform you that I could not give a fair trial to your medicine during the late outbreak of cholera here. Strictly speaking I treated 2 cases exclusively with your pills and found them efficacious.

I tried the pills on 10 more cases when they had already had other medicines and their disease had sufficiently advanced. However I am glad to say that those that had the fortune to live for some hours after the administration of your medicine, had the action of their kidny established, though mostly died subsequently. Of these ten cases only 2 actually recovered.

From this short trial I cannot arrive at any conclusion though I do not feel myself disappointed.

(Sd.) KHURGESHUR BOSE,
*Asst. Surgeon Akyab.*

I have much pleasure to say that I have been able to cure 80 cholera cases out of 86 by the use of Babu Hem Chunder Banerjea's Cholera pills in 1875. All these cases were personally treated by me gratis among the Pilgrims. On the subject I have been examined by the Civil Surgeon of Benares who has retained the papers in which the result of my treatment is recorded.

(Sd.) GOPINATH SOOKUL,
*Benares.*

Last month the Cholera Pills brought from you, were administered to 6 patients, and am very glad to say that all of them were perfectly cured. Cholera medicine, like this, has not yet been discovered, All the patients were cured within six hours.

Gopal Chunder Banerjea,
Native Doctor, Chupra.

Your Cholera medicine is the best one yet discovered. Many persons were cured by its use.

Parmeshwar Bedratna,
Umbica Rajbatty, Kulna.

The good effect of your Cholera Pills cannot be expressed in writing. It was tried in 18 cases among the coolies here. I am very glad to say that all of them have recovered without a single failure.

Moheeooddeen,
In charge, Tea Garden, Koorkurea.

The Cholera Pills sent by you were administered to 5 patients, and the result is that all of them have been cured.

Radha Bulove Sing Deb,
Zemindar, Bankura.

Many thanks for the Cholera Pills you kindly set me. I have tried it in several cases with successful result.

Zahurul Hossain,
Dewan of Talibpur Estate.

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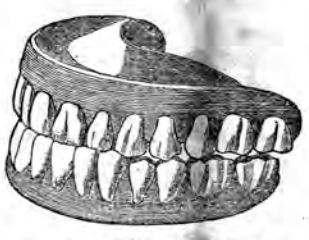

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